ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings of Both Branches.

Specially Reported for The Constitution.]

SATURDAY, February 13th, 1875.

Senate called to order by President Simmons.

Prayer by the Rev. J. H. Harris.

SENATE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Kibbee—To authorize the issue of 8 per cent, currency bonds for the purpose of retiring two million nine hundred thousand gold bonds.

Mr. Chastain—To provide for the payment of the public school teachers for the year 1873, in Gilmer county.

Mr. Arnow—To incorporate the Seaboard and Internal improvement company.

Mr. Black—To incorporate the Georgia State Grange and other subordinate granges of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. Peavy—To require the several railroad companies of this state to build fences along their right of way.

Mr. Howell—To incorporate the Millican's Bend and Waynesboro railroad company.

Also, to compel the ordinaries of the several counties of the state to give notice to the Governor when certain county offices are vacant.

Also, to provide for the distribution of funds arising from fines and forfeitures.

Mr. Perry—To provide for the registration of all legal voters in the 9th senatorial district, and for other purposes.

Mr. Rose—To allow the treasurer of Lincoln county to hold the office of clerk of the superior court of said county.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

was granted to Messrs. Kibbee and Black.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McAfee, 39th.—That the General Assembly so arrange its business as to adjourn at the time of the constitutional limit.

Mr. DuBose—That after to-day no Senator be allowed to speak longer than ten minutes, unless by consent of the Senate. Taken up and lost.

Mr. Hester—That the Governor be requested to furnish the General Assembly with all information of the actings and doings of J. W. Boyd and others, in regard to the Georgia State Lottery.

HOUSE RESOLUTION

On motion of Mr. Howell, the resolution was taken up instructing our representatives in congress to advocate aid from the United States to a railroad known as the Texas Pacific railroad, and referred to the committee on the state of the republic.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To provide for the registration of voters in this state. Lost.

To amend section 2043 of the Code. Lost.

To provide for the protection of game and fish in this state. Lost.

To amend section 3296 of the Code. Lost.

To authorize Col. Peterson Thweatt, former comptroller general to bring suit against the state. Recommitted.

To repeal section 252 of the Code. Lost.

To incorporate the Hinesville Valley railroad company. Passed.

To authorize the city council of Augusta certain privileges for the purpose of laying water pipes. Passed.

To fix the time of holding the superior courts in the counties of Bartow, Gordon, Murray, Whitfield, Catoosa and Dade counties. Committee offered a substitute which passed.

To incorporate the Georgia Southern railroad company, and granting certain privileges to same. Passed.

To confer upon Judges of the Superior Courts of this state discretionary power to grant one new trial in civil or criminal cases. Lost.

ADJOURNED.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

House called to order by Speaker Hardeman.

Prayer by Rev. E. W. Warren.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Miller, of Marion, moved to reconsider action to create a County Court in Marion county, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Pittman moved to reconsider the bill repealing sections 1599 and 1600 of the Code, which motion did not prevail.

Mr. Lawton moved to reconsider action on the bill to repeal section 4441, of the code, which prevailed.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported in the contested election of B. Hoffman, vs. W. P. Simmons, the sitting member from Houston county recommending that the sitting member retain his seat. The report was agreed to.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order being the consideration of the bill to provide for the registration of the voters of this State was taken up.

Mr. Anderson of Cobb, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Graham of Dade, called the yeas and nays which call was sustained.

The vote on the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill stood, yeas 74; nays 69, and so the motion prevailed.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To amend the act creating a County Court in Calhoun county. Passed by substitute.

To discourage divorce suits. Lost.

To reduce the expenses of legislation. Lost.

To incorporate the town of Baxley. Passed by substitute.

To repeal the act to equitably adjust the claim of the colored race to a portion of the agricultural land scrip. Lost.

To provide for the establishment of a normal school for colored youth. Lost.

To change line between the counties of Randolph and Calhoun. Lost.

To remove the Clerk of Camden Superior Court to reside in any part of the county. Lost.

To amend the act providing for a board of commissioners in Camden, Echols and other counties. Lost.

To compel the Board of Commissioners of Camden county to revise the jury box. Lost.

To amend section 3264 of the Code. Lost.

To allow J. G. W. Derreen to nominate and appoint the Pennsylvania Insurance company as trustee or executor. Passed by substitute.

To fix the per diem of members of the General Assembly. Lost.

To change the line between the counties of Clay and Calhoun. Passed.

To regulate the fees between Notaries Public and Commissioners of Deeds. Lost.

To regulate the inspection of fertilizers in this state. Two hundred copies of bill and substitutes ordered printed and made special order for Tuesday next.

To prohibit the sale of liquor within four miles of Newnan. Passed.

To provide for the re-enactment of the fence law. Made special order for Tuesday.

To amend section 4082 of the Code, by allowing sheriffs and deputies to levy distress warrants. Passed.

To appropriate $350 to C. B. Howard for distributing the laws and journals.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Graham of Dade, in the chair.

Mr. Turnbull moved that the committee rise and report the bill back with the recommendation that it do not pass, which prevailed.

The report of the Committee was agreed to, and bill lost.

To waive homesteads and exemptions. Lost.

To incorporate the town of Douglasville. Passed by substitute.

To amend section 4370 of the Code. Passed.

To enable persons to waive the homestead. Made special order for Wednesday.

To regulate the sale of liquor in the State. (Local option law.) Two hundred copies ordered printed, and made special order for Wednesday.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Tumlin—To protect planters in the weighing of cotton, corn and other produce. (Same as sections 1599 and 1600 of the Code, repealed previously.)

IMMIGRATION.

Two hundred copies of the bill on immigration were ordered printed.

ADJOURNED.

Messrs. Gray, Allred, Lane and Smith of Dawson were added to the lunatic asylum committee.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Leaves of absence were granted Messrs. Frederick, Sanders, Nelson, Baker, Wilson of Clarke, and the committee on lunatic asylum.

The House adjourned until 9:30 a. m. Monday.

Bazaine.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

BAYONNE, February 13.—Ex Marshal Bazaine arrived at Santander yesterday. The French residents of the town having asked for and obtained permission of the authorities to serenade him, used the opportunity to hiss him and indulge in insulting cries. The crowd was dispersed by the police.

THE GREAT DIAMOND NECKLACE.

Not so Valuable After All—Thirty or Forty Thousand Dollars Will Cover Cost.

(Correspondence Washington Chronicle.)

New York, Jan. 30, 1874.

I was just debating whether I should amuse myself first, and peradventure your readers after, to gossip on the great Brooklyn scandal, or whether I should amuse our readers first and myself after, by describing the diamond necklace sent by the Khedive of Egypt as a wedding present to the fortunate daughter of the gallant General Sherman.

It was by no means so easily decided. My oriental education whispers to me that both these luxuries—scandal and jewels—are very dear to the daughters of Eve. But the jewels triumphed, simply because the diamond necklace is here, is complete; whereas the Brooklyn scandal is on trial and incomplete. I reserve, however, the pleasure to have something to say on the scandal hereafter.

New York was quite in a flutter to hear that a diamond necklace, gossip said to be worth five lackhs of rupees, or £50,000, or $250,000, or 1,250,000 francs, had arrived at the customhouse, destined for Gen. Sherman's daughter, the happy Mrs. Fitch. As one of the favored few, I had a sight at this gift, and here is a description of it:

It is a double necklace set in gold, or two rows of single stones of no great size, from carats down to one-half carat; between every eighth stone a pear-shaped diamond, of large size, from ten carats to three carats each, is suspended; the center stone is a diamond, weighing some twelve to thirteen carats, and the snap is a diamond of about six carats. The earrings to match are a pair of long pear-shaped diamonds, set with small diamonds round.

This is as near the description as can be given. The mounting is very heavy, and will prove quite a load to carry round the neck by a delicate lady.

There is an immense quantity of diamonds in the necklace, such as they are. I should say, if my Parsee eye does not deceive me, there must be 300 carats of diamonds in this necklace, and earrings, which is about two ounces weight of diamonds, without the setting.

The present, although very nice and liberal, must nevertheless yield to the mild criticism as to the quality of the diamonds. Candor compels me to say they are not white. They are very nice stones, and will at night, by gas-light, look brilliant enough. But, of course, two ounces of Golcondas or pure Brazilians of that size are not now so easily picked up. Nevertheless, the quantity will make up for the quality. The necklace has entirely the French pensation quality, showy in the extreme and profuse to distraction.

The fabulous value put on this necklace and ear-rings, is perfectly amusing, and I shall decline for many good reasons, and for the chief one, because it would not be in good taste, to put a value on it. I nevertheless beg to say that I have made a mental value of it, which I intend to keep to myself.

If enthusiasts choose to value it at $250,000, they unanimously imitate the philosophic reflection of the sturdy English collier who allowed himself to be beaten by his puny little wife, "It pleases she and don't hurt I," said the collier, and I say the same.

It may, however, interest the readers of the capital to learn that fine white diamonds, although much cheaper than fine colored diamonds, are nevertheless, scarce and consequently dear. For instance, large off-colored African stones, some even of eighteen or twenty carats, can be bought for $80 to $100 in gold per carat, while the white stones, from the same African mines are tripple that price.

Like everything else coming from Africa, except ivory and gold, African diamonds have been very much libeled. It is true only very few white diamonds come from Africa, but they are really, and some quite, as fine as the Brazilian diamonds; and I have myself seen white diamonds from Africa that are superior to the fine Brazilian diamonds.

The English and American beau ideal of a diamond necklace is the never out-of-fashion rivere—that is, a single row of fine white brilliants, a center-stone to spering off on both sides. There are several very valuable necklaces of this kind even in New York, some as high as $40,000 or $50,000, and yet there are not more than twenty-six or thirty single stones in the whole necklace.

The African diamond discovery has revolutionized the whole diamond trade, and no one can now value a diamond by the good old multiplication rule.

In 1750 one Jeffries made a diamond table, which is the simplest in the world to value large stones. Thus, to use his table, the value of the Kohinoor could easily be ascertained. The rule is to multiply the stone by its own weight, and put a value of so much per carat.

For instance, if a fine white brilliant, weighing one carat, is worth $100, what is the Kohinoor worth weighing 103 carats?

All that is necessary to be done is to multiply 103 by 103, which 10,500 square carats, each of which is worth $100, or $1,060,000. Only eight or nine years ago this was a good rule. For instance, a fine five-carat stone was worth $2,500, which is exactly $100 per square carat; a fine three-carat stone sold for $900 to $1,000, and so on. At present a very fine five-carat stone can be bought in the trade, and I am speaking of actual values, and not fancy store prices, for $1,250 gold, or half the former value. There at present are prices, more money made in diamonds by the dealers than ever before, as it seems ridiculously low to pay even $1,600 for a five-carat brilliant.

I have in my own way, laboring during six or seven years for a liberal tariff in this county, frequently urged that diamonds should be allowed to come in free. They now pay a duty of ten per cent. It may amuse the truly able and worthy secretary of the treasury, whose slight accident, by the way, is universally regretted here, to learn, (and he may, perhaps, consider it as amusing Sunday reading,) that the whole duty the treasury got from diamonds in 1874 was $205,812 20. The whole importation was $2,136,336. Now this is perfectly ridiculous. I amused myself this very day in asking four of the foremost diamond importers and dealers in New York to give me an idea of the importation as to value, at least what they supposed the American market absorbs annually, and here is the result. I give the initials, each of whom represents a real biped:

S. estima'ed.....$10,000,000
H. estimated..... 12,000,000
B. estimated..... 8,000,000
R. estimated..... 10,000,000

which gives an average of $10,000,000. Thus, then, it seems that the treasury is only able to collect about a fifth of the duty. Hence, knowing this years ago, I maintain that a great country should forego $200,000 revenue, if only to purify the conscience and false swearing of so many of its citizens. It is, besides, unjust to the importer who does pay honestly. The grace of the Christian Deity is so great that such people are no doubt in this country.

Now, again, the importation of diamonds does not impoverish a country. Contrary, it enriches it. Let me exemplify. Mrs. A. is rich, can afford to dress according to her station. Suppose she spends, say $10,000 a year on her wardrobe. If she would set apart only $1,000 annually for diamonds, she would certainly not be dressed much less for $9,000. At the end of the ten years she would have saved from her very wardrobe $10,000, while ending the eleventh year the ten years' wardrobe, costing her $100,000, would not be worth enough to buy her a velvet robe. Ergo, diamonds should be free of duty. There is no country in the world that has a duty on loose diamonds except the United States.

Congressional.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Eaton, who was appointed from Connecticut to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Buckingham, was sworn in this morning.

HOUSE.

Butler's bill to provide for the relief of certain loyal creditors, etc., was defeated by a vote of 44 to 146.

MADRID, February 13.—Marshal Serrano will pay homage to Alfonso to-day at a special audience.

THE CARNIVAL.

A Grand and Imposing Pageant at Memphis.

Momus Holds undisputed Sway for at Least One Day.

Brilliant Tableaux of Historical and Mythological Events.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 9.—The carnival, to day, has been an immense success. From an early hour the principal streets have been one dense mass of surfing humanity, with maskers representing everything conceivable in history and mythology. Never before has Memphis witnessed such a concourse of people, and never before was the city so completely given up to mirth and frivelity. The weather was clear, though a little too cold for comfort, but this did not deter those who had come to witness the festivities of the carnival, and from early in the morning till it got night, the streets were filled with spectators, the lowest estimate being fifty thousand. At 3 o'clock the bulk of mischief-makers, under charge of German Casino, made their triumphant procession, which consisted in a splendid burlesque of everything animate and inanimate, from the unpaid policemen and life before the deluge, to spirits of the vasty deep, and a mixed school, under the civil rights bill, which was greeted with shouts of applause as it passed along. But the grand feature of the carnival, was the pageant of the Memphi at night, with streets brilliantly illuminified with calcium and parti-colored lights, accompanied by three bands of music. The first float, or tableaux, representing chivalry, scene, a mountain and cavern, dragon lying partly in the cave, is slain by St. George, who, with drawn sword, is standing victoriously over him. A christian in combat with a Moslem, who is slain in the contest. A female figure, typical of christianity grasping the cross, and pointing to heaven, surmounts the whole, surrounded by her knights in complete armor.

TABLEAU SECOND.

Romance of chivalry. A bower or summer house, approached by broad and graceful steps, with ornamental balustrades, plants flowers and vines. In the bower is a chevalier, richly dressed, with falcon perched on his hand. He is gazing upon a Castilian lady who returns his look with tenderness. Midway on the steps is a troubadour of Provence, striking the chords of a guitar, and hard by a Spanish cavalier in half armor, listening. Lower down is seen the grotesque and quaint figure of Don Quixote, in full armor, ascending, reading with wonder and delight, romantic stories of Amandis De Gaul.

Float 3. Vision of Columbus; scene at Genoa, A. D., 1449. Columbus, aged fourteen, is seen asleep on a bank of flowers, and is visited by the spirit of Memphi, who inspires him with the darling ambition of discovering America. The figure hovers over him, and points forward to America, typified by the figure of Atlanta, who is seen standing in a fanciful bark on the sea; holding in her hand a star, and beckoning him on. Below the figure of the Memphi is seen the spirit of evil, with bat-like wings and menacing countenance, symbolic of misfortunes which befel the discoverer.

Float 4. Vision continued; scene at Washington, A. D. 1875; the result of the discovery as exhibited in the present power and greatness of America, with representations of the capitol, railways, steamships on the Potomac are in the background. The president is seen standing on the steps of the capitol between the statutes of Prescott and Longfellow, who represent history and poetry, while in the foreground are seen the emperor of Brazil, the Japanese ambassador and other foreign dignitaries."

Float 5. Columbus at Court. Scene at Salamanca A. D., 1486, is the grand throne room, with medieval moresque architecture, with columns, arcees, etc. Characters, Ferdinand Isabella, in robes of state, are seated upon the throne listening attentively to Columbus, now aged fifty, who, with chart in hand, is expounding his theory of the earth's rotundity, and petitioning the sovereigns for authority and assistance to discover the western world. In attendance to the court are Duke Medina Sidonia, commander of the armies of Spain; Gonzales De Mendoza, Grand Cardinal of Spain; Count Rivers, of England, and a page.

Float 6. The last sign of the Moor. Scene in the Alhambra, January 1, 1492. The night before the surrender of Grenada. This float represented the hall of the ambassadors, constructed of Arabian arcades of open filagree work, slender alabaster pillars, lofty ceilings of frost work, and pensile ornaments, all delicate and graceful, and of vivid colors. Characters represented: Boabdil El Chico, an effeminate but brave prince, the last of the Moorish kings; his wife, Morayma, a beautiful Moorish woman; his mother, the proud and haughty Ayxa La Hora Yezef Aben Comixa; the Grand Vizier, Muzza, the warrior and hero, who refused to surrender; and Hamet Aben Xereux, who accuses the king of treachery, and denounces him with the vengeance of Allah.

Float 7. The fall of Grenada. Scene, January 2, 1492; a Moorish castle is represented in ruins. One or two arches in Moresco style are standing. The remainder of Grenada is a mass of smoking ruins. Ganzavela de Chardova, with a stained sword, elevating the standard of Castile and Arragon, stands victoriously amid the destruction. A Moresque woman, on her knees in the attitude of supplication, near by a Moorish knight lying dead, and another wounded.

Float 8. How a world was won at chess, in 1492. Scene at Sante Fe, in front of Granada; a royal pavilion, and grand staircase and parterre of flowers, royal and captured banners. Dramatic personæ: King Ferdinand, seated, is engaged in a game of chess with Foresca, attached to his household, is about to lose the game, when Queen Isabella, by an unnoticed remark to the king, assists him to win, and takes the occasion to obtain the king's consent to the petition of Columbus, as represented on float 5. A servant of the royal party is ascending, bearing fruits and wine; Ponce De Leon watching the game. Isadro, a page, booted and spurred, is in the act of starting to bear the queen's commands to Columbus, granting his petition and creating him admiral of the ocean sea.

Float 9. Embarkation of Columbus. Scene at Palas De Maguer, August 3, 1492. The pier or dock; a ship's boat of four oars riding on the waves. Characters, Friar Juan Perez, superior of the order St. Dominic, with crozier, blessing the expedition; near him, Martin Alonzo Pinzon, commander of the Pinta, preceded by Vincent Yarez; Pinzon, commander of the Nina, with royal banner in the act of entering the boat; Spanish, English and Irish seamen in the ship's yawl.

Float 10. Scene, symbolical of the passage across the Atlantic: Neptune standing in a pearl, and silver shell grasping his trident, is supported by four sea gods, whose costumes and accessories simulate dripping water.

Float 11. Mysteries of the deep. Scene, a grotto under the sea, composed of corals, rocks, shells, water-lilies, marine plants, reeds, mosses, etc; a polyp or cuttle-fish of large dimensions, with long artenæ; a nautilus or Portuguese frigate, fishes, etc., in motion, with a large turtle and two lobsters.

Float 12. Death of Columbus. Scene, on board the ship Santa Maria, Friday, 2 A. M. His son, Don Diego, kneels at the foot of the bed; a Spanish lady praying and weeping; around the bed are candles burning, while escaping from the grasp of the dying man is his will, which, partially unrolled, displays the words "Prosecute my discoveries."

Float 15. DeSoto in search of the Mississippi in the Wilderness. This scene is located in Tishomingo county, Mississippi, near the ridge called the Spanish Trail, and in the territory then occupied by the Chickasaws, and represents a wilderness with brushwood and cane, large holly and magnolia trees, from which are hung festoons of Spanish moss, with a combat between three Spanish soldiers armed with arequebus, sword and hunting knife, and two Indians with bows and arrows. In the woods are seen a bear, wolf, serpent, alligator and eagle.

Float 16. DeSoto discovering the Mississippi at Jackson Mound, near the present site of Memphis, with an Indian wigwam in the foreground. Dramatis Personæ: DeSoto in complete armor, mounted on a mailed and richly caparisoned steed, Standing on the mound pointing to the great river. Near him is Duez de Morcoso, with the banner of Hispanolia unfurled. A priest is kneeling at the foot of a cross, returning thanks, while an Indian stands by gazing with wonder and amazement upon the scene.

Float 17. Seeking the Fountain of Youth. This represented the wilds of Arkansas, with a view of hills and crags, and volcano in the background, from which flows a waterfall, in front a fountain, representing the hot springs, boldly rises, and from which emerges a beautiful and airy female figure, who, by smiles and gestures; endeavors to seduce to destruction a hoary alchemist, who stands amid difficult hills, surrounded by instruments of his art, invented to find the philosopher's stone—the fountain of youth.

Float 18. Burial of DeSoto: Scene on the Mississippi, June 5, 1492; rude boat with forest in back ground; two Spanish soldiers are depositing the bier of DeSoto in the river, while two priests are officiating with cross and rosary, and two Spanish soldiers with torches stand by.

Float 19. Scene. Characters: Columbus is seen transfigured amidst the clouds between Religion and the sublime Oura, or spirit of the Memphi, the former in the act of crowning him. Below the scene is on the earth, the heroic figures of history and poetry recording and celebrating his immortal deeds; while cherubs, arrayed behind the tableau, are floating around the inscription "farewell."

The effect of these tableaux as they moved through the streets was magnificent. Costumes of different characters, gotten up in the most magnificent style by Bellet Nounon, costumer of the Royal opera, and true to time and characters represented, while brilliant lights showed them to the best advantage.

After the procession the Memphi gave a series of splendid tableaux at the New Memphis theater, to their invited guests, representing the triumph of christianity, retrospect of Columbus witnessing the immortal events of his historic life, and "The Victors and the Vanquished," of Ferdinand and Isabella, after the defeat of the Moors, the whole being a grouping of the different characters in the above tableaux on the stage, under the brilliant parti-colored lights.

After the tableaux followed a magnificent full dress ball at the theatre, and masked balls at the different halls throughout the city, and will these closed the carnival of 1875, without a single accident or incident to mar its harmony, and one that has never been surpassed in magnificence.

BRASSER'S SON CLAUDIUS.

The Fun he Made for a Neighbor's Boy—Disturbing the Old Folks—A Good Shot—Smashing Glass and Arousing a Policeman.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

Mr. Brasser, who lives on Ninth avenue, has a son about twelve years old named Claudius, and the other evening this boy received permission to allow a neighbor's boy to stay all night with him. The old people sleep down stairs in the sitting room, and the boys were put into a room directly above. When they went up to bed Claudius had the clothes line under his coat, and the neighbor's boy had a mask in his pocket. They didn't kneel down and say their prayers like good boys and then jump into bed and tell bear stories, but as soon as the door was locked the Brasser boy remarked:

"You'll see more fun around here to-night than would lie on a ten acre lot!"

From a closet they brought out a cast off suit of Brasser's clothes, stuffed them with whatever came handy, tied the mask and an old straw hat on for a head, and while one boy was carefully raising the window the other was tying the clothes line around the "man." The image was lowered down in front of the sitting room window, lifted up and down once or twice, and old Brasser was heard to leap out of bed with a great jar. He was just beginning to doze when he heard sounds under his window, and his wife suggested that it was a cow in the yard. He got up, pulled the curtain away, and as he beheld a man standing there he shouted out:

"Great bottles! but it's a robber!" and he jumped into bed.

"Theodorius Brasser, are you a fool!" screamed the wife as he monopolized all the bed clothes to cover up his head.

"Be quiet, you old jade, you!" he whispered; perhaps he'll go away!"

"Don't you call me a jade!" she replied, reaching over and trying to find his hair. "Git up and git the gun and blow his head off!"

"Oh! you do do it!"

"Git up, you old coward," she snapped. "I'll never live with you another day if you don't do it!"

Brasser turned up the lamp, sat up in bed, and cried out:

"Is that you boys?"

"Mercy on me! git up!" yelled the wife as the straw man was knocked against the window.

"I'll blaw his head off as clean as milk!" said Brasser in a loud voice as he got up. He struck the stove three or four times, upset a chair, and reached behind the foot of the bed and drew out an old army musket.

"Now, then, for blood!" he continued, as he advanced to the window and lifted the curtain.

The man was there, face close to the glass, and he had such a malignant expression of countenance that Brasser jumped back with a cry of alarm.

"Kill him! Shoot him down, you old noodle head!" screamed the wife.

"I will—by thunder, I will!" replied Brasser, and he blazed away, and tore out nearly all the lower sash.

The boys up stairs uttered a yell and a groan, and Brasser jumped for the window to see if the man was down. He wasn't. He stood right there, and he made a leap at Brasser.

"He's coming in!—perlice!—boys!—ho!—perlice!" roared the old man.

The tattered curtain permitted Mrs. Brasser to catch sight of a man jumping up and down, and she yelled:

"Theodorius, I'm going to faint!"

"Faint and be damned! Boys!—perlice!" he replied, walloping the sheet iron stove with the poker.

"Don't you dare talk that way to me!" shrieked the old woman, recovering from her desire to faint.

"Po-leece! Po-leece!" now came from the boys up stairs, and while one continued to shout the other drew the man up, tore him limb from limb and secreted the pieces.

Several neighbors were aroused, an officer came up from the station, and a search of the premises was made. Not so much as a track in the snow was found, and the officer put on an injured look and said to Mr. Brasser:

"A guilty conscience needs no accuser."

"That's so!" chorused the indignant neighbors as they departed.

As Mr. Brasser hung a quilt before the shattered window he remarked to his wife:

"Now see what an old cundurage you made of yourself!"

"Don't fling any insults at me, or I'll choke the attenuated life out of you!" she replied.

And the boys kicked around on the bed, chucked each other in the ribs and cried:

"I'd rather be a boy than be president!"

THE RADICAL CAUCUS.

The Party Hacks Thoroughly Disgusted.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The radical caucus adjourned after midnight. Only thirty-eight voted upon the final question.

The bill which the caucus will report is the same as telegraphed, except the clause making the exhibition of deadly weapons a felony. It gives the president the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus at discretion, and to appoint marshals and supervisors at all congressional elections.

Blaine spoke strongly against the bill. It will not pass through the joint caucus. There were no senators present. The result of the caucus is regarded as a signal defeat of Grant.

Disconsolate Ramsey.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

ST. PAUL, February 13.—Davis and Ramsey have withdrawn and the caucus have made no nomination. To-day every republican member votes as he pleases.

GIFT CONCERTS.

DOLLARS

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO WORLD FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 27TH FEBRUARY BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., UPON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

Drawing Certain or Money Refunded.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,300 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000
Grand total, 20,000 Gifts, all cash		$2,500,000

Whole Tickets $50. Halves $25. Tenth, or each coupon $5. 11 Whole Tickets $500.

For Tickets or information, address THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky. For tickets or information, apply to J. H. JONES & CO., at Phillips & Crew's, Atlanta. dec18—dtuc&sat2wlifeb23

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

Death of Governor Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the fifth and last gift concert, and that the drawing announced for February 27, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever.

R. T. BURRETT, President.

JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.

Hereafter all communications relating to the 5th Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the drawing shall come off February 27th or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.

C. M. BRIGGS,
Agent and Manager,
Room 4 Public Library Building.
Louisville, Kentucky.
jan—dtues&sat&wlifeb23

FOSTER'S SECOND TEXAS GRAND PRIZE CONCERT, at Houston, Texas, March 3, 1875. $300,000 00 in Gold Coin, Choice Lands, Farms and City Residences. Among the Prizes there will be $25,000 in Gold.

The Real Estate is put in at its actual value. CAPITAL PRIZE, $10,000 GOLD.

COMMENDATORY—"Having, from our long acquaintance with J. E. Foster, every confidence in his integrity, we feel justified in saying we believe he will carry on his Distribution honestly and fairly. "Signed by the Mayor, Hon. J. T. D. Wilson, and the City Council.

That old and reliable paper, the Houston Telegraph, which rarely condescends to notice individual enterprises, says of the First Drawing:

"Not even the most captious and suspecting person could take exceptions to the manner of the drawing. It was fair, honorable and equitable. The committee and recorders were of our very best citizens, and kindly gave their time and labor to the superintendence of the drawing, or rather did the actual labor of it.

"Captain Foster has acted honorably and fairly throughout the whole management of this enterprise. While some money has been made by the venture in all probability yet the property given as prizes has only netted a fair price, and the profit is only an exchange of the property for cash."

That staunch democratic paper, the Houston Age, has the following:

"The Committee of gentlemen was one of the best that could have been selected by the audience. Hon. D. U. Barziza, who supervised the drawing, is our present representative, and one of the most popular men in the district.

"The Drawing was prefaced by an explanation from Captain Foster, of the mode adopted. This was well received and understood, precisely as explained by the circulars. Captain Foster said that while he wished all his home people good luck, he yet was free to say that with the people of poor Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina, he felt a greater sympathy, and he did hope they would draw the largest number of prizes, that they might come to a free country, and make a white man's living. This sentiment was received with loud cheers.

"The drawing was then proceeded with and the result is announced elsewhere."

No connection with the Denison, Wagley & Lockart, or any other similar enterprise.

Tickets $3 00 each, and a liberal discount on orders for a greater number. RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED. Must have the confidence of the community in which they live. Send for circular. Reference—Dunn, Barlow & Co.'s Reference Book, found in all banks.

R. W. HOUSE, Treasurer.
Address J. E. FOSTER, Manager.
dec27—d1w&twsw Houston, Texas.

CHINA, GLASS-WARE, ETC.

SPRING TRADE, 1875.

McBride & Co. Silver Plateware, Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, Fine Table Cutlery, Show Cases at Wholesale. To Merchants, Hotel & Saloon Keepers, Avoid Insurance and Delay. Buy what you want. Each article on its own merit. Largest in the South at McBride & Co's.

jan22— dec2—d1wd&sat1f

C. BOHNEFELD,

Funeral Undertaker,

No. 1 DeGive's Opera House,

Atlanta.....Georgia.

IN connection with the above business I have associated myself with

Mr. MAX GERBER, Artist,

and am prepared to furnish all who may desire FAC-SIMILE LIFE-SIZE BUSTS of themselves, living or deceased friends, in

Plaster Paris or Marble.

Mr. Gerber will carve or mould a hand exactly like the original, thus making a beautiful ornament for the parlor. The public is respectfully invited to call and see specimens of work, and I feel confident that I can give satisfaction. d tastf. [d—2—15t—t'n—sun8@

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK OF

MEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

We have made still further reductions, as we are compelled to make room for our Spring Stock. Cass. Suits for $12 50; All Wool Scotch Suits for $15 00. Diagonal Suits for $18 50. These goods sold for 16, 20 and 25 dollars a suit.

We have yet a splendid stock of YOUTHS AND BOYS OVERCOATS, which we offer very cheap. Don't fail to try our "Own Fine Shirts," the best fitting in the city. We also keep the 44 Collar; all cloth, at 40 cents per box.

An early call will be appreciated by

A. & S. ROSENFELD,
Gate City Clothing Store,
68 Whitehall street.
jan10—dtf

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

LADIES

Should Remember, that no matter whether they have a

SEWING MACHINE,

or not, that no Household is complete without a

HOWE!

J. B. SCARRATT, Manager.
aug2—may7—dtf wed fri&sun

PATAPSCO GUANO.

PATAPSCO COMPANY'S

"Grange Mixture."

THIS ARTICLE, AS SHOWN BY THE ANALYSIS OF

Professor W. J. LAND, Chemist,

OF Atlanta, contains the following valuable constituents:

Ammonia, 1.41 per cent. value			$ 7 05
Phosphoric Acid and Soluble and precipitated,	12.90 per cent.	value	38 70
Ditto, not dissolved, 2.31 per cent.	value		2 30
Potash, soda and magnesia, not determined by him, but there is present in the mixture from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of genuine "Kainit," German potash salts infused by the company, value			6 75
			$54 80

Dr. G. A. Liebig's Analysis

Shows the following results:

Ammonia, 1.26 per cent.	value		$ 6 25
Phosphoric Acid, Soluble and Precipitated,	13.90 per cent.	value	41 70
Ditto, not dissolved, 1.24 per cent.	value		1 20
Potash, soda and magnesia, 15 55 per cent.	value		6 25
			$55 40

This is not what is termed "Acid Phosphate," but like the regular "PATAPSCO" a "COMPLEX ARTICLE," and differing from it only in the *relative quantities* of its constituents—it being designed mainly for use in *composting* with Cotton Seed. It has less ammonia than "Patapsco," but is fully its equal in every other respect, therefore, when used in that way upon exhausted and other soils deficient in organic matter, it will make a maximum crop even on such lands.

For used on soils having present vegetable matter, it can be applied without seed. It is best to bring the fertilizer near the surface, so the young plant may receive benefit and its properties distributed for later wants of the crop.

This article has been on trial in Maryland for several years, where large quantities are now sold. Last year we sold a "Club" in North Carolina, over 100 TONS FOR COTTON, which was used by more than

20 Different Planters with Entire Satisfaction to each.

The gentlemen who conducted the correspondence, has since stated that the results have exceeded that of any other fertilizer they had ever used.

The article sent them had less organic matter than our present make, by ONE-HALF, but in other respects the same. They used about 300 to 400 pounds seed to 200 pounds of mixture, and applied according to the wants of the soil.

1875.

PATAPSCO GUANO!

We have received direct from the Company, by steamer via Port Royal, a fresh supply of this

RELIABLE FERTILIZER!

The results of the past season demonstrate, beyond question, that its former reputation has been fully sustained, and we are assured by

Dr. G. A. Liebig & Geo. W. Grafflin, Esq.,

gentlemen of the highest integrity, who are jointly the sole managers and principal owners, that EVERY single package of it is guaranteed of

Uniform Quality & High Grade.

It is equal, if not superior to any brand manufactured, and fully up to the high standard it has heretofore maintained.

We annex a few certificates and extracts of letters received by the Company and select) ed from their correspondence as a fair specimen of the whole.

ADAIR & BROTHERS,
Atlanta, Ga,

AUGUSTA, GA., January 27, 1875.

Geo. W. Grafflin, Esq., Treasurer Patapsco Guano Company:

DEAR SIR—My evidence before the committee was decided in character. Since 1868 I have each year been selling it and in every single instance but one it has given satisfaction. The party referred to I afterwards found had intentionally done it injustice. You can use this as you deem best. Yours truly,

[Signed] M. A. STOVALL.

GRIFFIN, GA., January 23, 1875.

Patapsco Guano Company, Baltimore:

GENTS—I take pleasure in certifying that my firm received in September, 1873, 58 barrels of "Patapsco" Guano, direct from the Company, and sold 54 of same to 13 farmers planting in this and Butts county. Every man has paid, no complaints made, and a majority stated that they had never used an article that paid them better. The above was all that came in barrels. The other shipments came in bags, and all sold by me has given general satisfaction, and is regarded by planters as a good and reliable fertilizer. I have been over twelve years in the guano trade, and have never sold one that has given more general satisfaction. Respectfully,

L. R. BREWER, Sr.,
now of the firm of L. R. Brewer & Son.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 21, 1875

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION
CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT:
I. M. ACTON.

ATLANTA

Sunday Morning, Feb. 14, 1875.

TO LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

A SMALL daily paper, in the interest of Catholicism, will soon make its appearance in New York.

SENATOR STEWART, of Nevada, took his seat in the United States senate Friday, for the first time this session. He has been ill for several weeks.

THE Cincinnati Commercial: Ah! Matthew Carpenter! No more by the sad sea waves which dash on Saratoga's beach will that brave carriage roll, while a senator with flowing mane beside a woman fair—but why pursue the theme?

THE removal of McCook and the substitution of Routt to Colorado as governor, indicates the intention to force her into the union. The president is fond of McCook, but he is not sufficiently radical to engineer a territory into the union. With Routt at the helm, two radical senators are assured.

NEW YORK HERALD, 8th: The furniture sold yesterday at the Astor House was rich in historical reminiscences. There were the chairs that Clay and Webster sat in, the beds that great statesmen slept in, and even the sacred glasses from which thousands of the most remarkable men in America had drunk their toddy.

DARFUR, which is announced by cable to have been annexed by Egypt, is a country of Africa, east of Nubia, in between five and sixteen degrees north latitude, and from forty to forty-six degrees east longitude. It is but little known, but is said to be fertile. Its population consisting of Arabs and negroes, is estimated to be about 200,000.

JUDGE CHRISTIANCY, the newly elected senator from Michigan, in a recent letter to a friend in Washington, says: "I was elected as a republican, with which organization I have been connected since the days when we were called 'woolly heads,' but I do not feel bound now by partisan ties. Very many of the acts of the president are contrary to the spirit of republican institutions; besides I have been on the bench so many years that it is impossible that I can be in my career as senator a partisan."

TWENTY years ago Guiseppe Garibaldi and John Thompson were making soap on Staten Island, New York. Sunday week Garibaldi made his entrance into Rome as a member of the Italian parliament. The whole population turned out to do him honor, and he was greeted with tumultuous enthusiasm as the deliverer of Italy, his partner in the soap business, John Thompson, is now president of the First National bank of New York. As instances of the vicissitudes of fortune; the lives of these men are noteworthy. It is well to bear in mind, however, that they were excellent soap-makers, and attended to their business.

DON CARLOS is something of a wit. While talking to a Herald correspondent about "My poor little cousin Alfonso," he remarked: "Oh, *mon Dieu!* since I have taken the field I have seen three governments crumble before me—the monarchy of Amadeo, the republic of Castelar, and the dictature of Marshal Serrano. There is no reason why a fourth should give me any uneasiness. I have got used to it by this time. The legitimacy is a rock against which these ephemeral governments are powerless, against which the waves of revolution will dash in vain."

THE Tribune pays the speech of Senator Cordon, of Georgia, the compliment of printing it in full as one of the ablest on the Louisiana question and the general condition of the south delivered in congress. It editorially speaks thus of the young senator, who is winning golden opinions from both north and south: "Senator Gordon is a man of high character, and a fair representative of the large class of southern men of ability and culture who have accepted in good faith the results of the war, and are trying to restore their states to full fellowship in the union. As a calm but eloquent vindication of the south of to-day, his speech will repay perusal."

The New Florida Senator.

When the twenty-fourth ballot in the Florida legislature added the twenty-eighth name to the list of straight democrats in the senate, by the election of Mr. C. W. Jones, a pardonable interest in his personal history immediately arose; for although he is well known in the Land of Flowers, his fame has not spread far beyond its bounds. Mr. Jones is a lawyer of Pensacola, and a very able practising lawyer he is said to be, too. Every account of him mentions his admitted eloquence. He comes from a people that has produced many fine orators, for he is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1834. Ten years later his parents came to this country, and ten years later still, the senator-elect came to Pensacola, where he has ever since resided. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and now holds a place among the first lawyers of his state.

In politics Mr. Jones has been first, last and always a democrat. He was elected to congress in 1872, but one of those "returning boards" decided to elect the man whom the people had rejected. To the surprise of everybody Mr. Jones carried the radical county of Escambia, at the last election, and is a member of the legislature, that has just promoted him to a seat in the upper branch of the general legislature. Unlike Mr. Dixon, of Rhode Island, The senator-elect did not vote for himself.

The result is partially attributable to "Hicks of Dade," who temporarily abandoned radicalism to support Mr. Jones. It was only made possible by the addition of three independent, and one radical vote, to the thirty-six conservative votes. As soon as Mr. Jones was put in nomination Dr. Hicks openly advocated his election, and so satisfactory an ending of the struggle might not have been had but for his action in the premises. Let us give "Hicks of Dade" credit for all the good he does, even if his course is erratic and peculiar.

Besides displacing the carpet-bagger, Gilbert, who closely obeys every nod of Grantism, the election of Mr. Jones has restored harmony to the democratic party of Florida, and thus paved the way for a successful campaign in 1876, and the restoration of honest and capable men in the state government. It virtually takes another state out of the clutches of the thieves. The beauty of the election, says a correspondent of the Savannah News, consists in the fact that no money nor promises were employed to secure votes. It has, in short, consolidated the party in Florida, and put another staunch democrat in a body that is well-nigh democratic. We congratulate our Florida neighbors on the auspicious result.

Brown's Historic Roasting of Butler.

The gallant Kentuckian's picture of one who will soon be politically bottled, has signally failed to fire the northern heart. The post-office organs attempted a howl, but it took no root, struck no responsive chord in the ranks even of radicalism, and the matter was speedily abandoned. The truth is, everybody was forced to admit the absolute justice of excoriation which Mr [illegible] administered to [illegible] faced wrong and a shameless career. Wherever censure of Mr. Brown's eloquent and indignant protest has appeared in the north, it has been of a nature and from sources that transformed it into additional honor. The gifted Kentuckian pierced the rhinoceras hide of the dethroned champion, and that was glory enough. And as every person felt in his utmost heart the essential truthfulness of his vivid picture, no real harm was possible, although a sham cry of brief duration was uttered for partisan reasons.

Mr. Brown probably cares as little for the criticisms of the minor radical sheets as he does for the resolution of censure, passed by a strict party vote, in the house. Neither had any substantial basis to rest upon. How could the house accuse him of prevarication when, at the time he was questioned, he had not applied his language to any member? What right had the speaker to apply it to Butler? Mr. Brown had not so applied it. The speaker was at fault for personally applying Mr. Brown's imperson al remarks. It is true Mr. Brown proceeded to say, "No, I will call no names, but if I should desire to express all that is pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidden in morals and infamous in politics, I should call it Butlerism." Here was the first word that was really unparliamentary, and even the word does not refer to the *man*, but to an *ism* that surely exists. But so perfectly had Mr. Brown pictured the republican leader that long before the unparliamentary word was uttered, all the radicals started back and cried out "Butler." Mr. Brown spoke the truth, and every one of the Beast's followers felt the force of his words. They may characterize them as disorderly, but every fair minded man, every man who prizes decency and honor, will honor him for giving utterance to epithets that will cling to the shameless, but fortunately, fallen leader as long as he lives.

Our City Charter.

The proposed amendment to our city charter, requiring a three-fourths vote for the election of all officers, was so undemocratic in its character and so fraught with disastrous consequences, that we knew the people would condemn it as soon as fully understood. Hence we are not surprised at the almost universal endorsement of our editorial a few days since, protesting against the adoption of the amendment. THE CONSTITUTION could not consent to stand idly by, far less approve, any effort at legislation so utterly unprecedented and so totally subversive of the very fundamental principles of free government, to say nothing of the inevitable difficulties, delays and dangers of the rule in question.

By reference to our local page it will be seen that eleven out of thirteen members of council are opposed to the proposed innovation, and that Col. Hoge, one of the representatives of the county will vote against it in the legislature. The other representatives were not found by the reporter, but we have no doubt that they will likewise vote against the amendment. Col. R. F. Maddox, the alderman who favors the amendment, of course does so conscientiously, as we know him to have only the best interests of the city at heart. But he, with other good citizens of the same opinion, will find in the end that we are right.

Let us beware of tinkering too much at our charter. A large committee of our wisest and ablest citizens worked long and faithfully at this charter, and it would be difficult to improve it. At the same time we hope that the part amendment looking to finance matters will be passed.

Legislative Summary.

In the senate yesterday, Mr. Kibbee introduced a bill authorizing the issuing of 8 per cent. currency bonds for the purpose of retiring $2,000,000 gold bonds.

Mr. Black introduced a bill to incorporate the Georgia State Grange and subordinate granges.

Mr. Peavy introduced a bill to require railroad companies to build fences along their right of way.

Mr. McAfee of the 39th introduced a resolution looking to an adjournment at the end of the constitutional limit.

Mr. Hester introduced a resolution requesting the governor to furnish information concerning the actions of W. W. Boyd in regard to the Georgia state lottery.

The bill to provide for a registration of voters, and one to protect game and fish were lost.

In the house, the committee on privileges and elections reported in the contested election case from Houston county in favor of W. P. Simmons, the sitting member and the report was agreed to.

The bill to provide for a registration of voters was indefinitely postponed.

The following special orders were made: Tuesday—Bill to regulate the inspection of fertilizers; bill to re-enact the lien law.

Wednesday—Bill to regulate the sale of liquor in the state; bill to allow parties to waive the homestead.

The house killed quite a number of bills yesterday, and under the five minutes speech rule will probably get through a number of bills the coming week.

Usury.

To-morrow the house grapples with the question of re-enacting a usury law. The argument has well nigh been exhausted in our columns, and it is needless to repeat. We had intended to reproduce this morning the views of the Georgia press, which is almost unanimously against the re-enactment. But we can spare room only for an editorial of the Atlanta Herald, which will be found elsewhere. It is short, but to the point, and by far the ablest it has written on the subject.

While we appeal to the legislature to pass no law whatever, and leave money free as a matter both of private and public policy, we are frank to say that we shall not quarrel over the bill of the house judiciary committee, fixing the legal rate of interest at 7 per cent., not to exceed 12 per cent. by contract. This will not drive capital from our state, and will have a tendency to attract it, by reason of the slightly larger rate allowed, than obtained in the west.

Popular Education.

The admirable lecture of Mr. J. Norcross on this subject we reproduce in our weekly. It discusses the great question so interestingly, and gives so much information that it deserves wide-spread circulation, and no doubt will receive the attention of our exchanges. Mr. Norcross shows the necessity of popular education, and how it is the basis of a people's prosperity. Copies of the weekly containing the address can be had at our office.

Two hundred newspapers were nipped out of existence by the frosts of January. The times were unusually severe on newspapers, and the number that are dropping out of the ranks is astonishing. It is often said that ninety per cent. of merchants fail to attain to success, and we believe this per centage is fully maintained in the newspaper offices. Out of every ten papers established, scarcely one reaches a position of assured prosperity.

BETTER NEWS STILL.

Counting Republican Noses in Congress.

At Least One-fourth of the Republican Members will Vote Against the Proposed Legislation for the South.

[Special to the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13.—Enquiry has been made to ascertain how many republicans will refuse to vote for the proposed legislation to enable the carpet-baggers to retain power at the south and hold southern states in the grasp of radicalism. The investigation in the house indicates that

AT LEAST ONE-FOURTH

of the republican members will vote against the caucus bill. These, with the democrats, will suffice to defeat it, and thus the south will be saved from the clutches of radicalism. The carpet baggers say, however, that they are confident of the passage of the bill, which only requires a majority vote. But even if the iniquitous bill is passed by the house, it can hardly

GET THROUGH THE SENATE,

unless an extra session is held, so the prospect grows still brighter. No effort will be spared to prevent the desperate legislation intended to control southern states and save the radical party.

SENATOR EATON,

of Connecticut, lost no time in getting to his post. His promptness argues the eagerness of an old soldier for the fray.

THOMAS HAUCK.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The senate republicans seem to be in no haste to pass upon the civil rights bill, but that is not to be construed as any indication of a change of purpose on their part. There is good authority for stating that they will pass the bill, and very probably in the shape it came from the house. The president stands ready to sign any bill that may be sent to him, and will be glad to get a lick at the south.

ADMISSION OF NEW STATES.

The senate caucus committee agreed today to admit Colorado and New Mexico as states.

ACCIDENT TO MR. BECK.

The Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, met with a severe accident to-night by a fall on the pavement on Fifteenth street, which was covered with ice. He fell upon his right arm, breaking the radius. The injury is what is known in surgery as Colley's fracture. The limb has been set by Dr. Garnett, but Mr. Beck is still suffering a great deal of pain, and it is hardly probable that he will be able to speak in the house to-morrow on the tax bill as he had expected to do.

De Cordova.

Let the people of Atlanta rise up and bless the Young Men's Library. The famous humorist, in fact the rage at the north, has been secured for two lectures here next week. What he is may be readily inferred from the fact that the historical society gave him three hundred dollars in Savannah, and notwithstanding this large price, so delighted were the people of the seaboard city, that the society has secured him to lecture again on the present trip. He comes from Savannah to this city. The press everywhere lauds him in the highest terms.

IT is stated that Senator Gordon has announced an intention to invite Wendell Phillips to make an extended tour throughout the southern states, for the purpose of giving the public the benefit of his views concerning their condition, particularly with respect to their government. General Gordon expresses his faith in Mr. Phillips' integrity of purpose, and is very desirous that he should make the trip, and give the public the impressions it leaves on his mind. He has not yet concluded whether he will extend the invitation in a confidential communication, or give it publicity, after it shall have been written.

THE managers of the southern railroad combination met in secret conclave at Montgomery on Thursday. The Montgomery Advertiser of Friday morning was not able to ascertain the result, nor even the nature of their labors. But it intimates that it was a continuation of the Atlanta conferences, and that steps were taken to abolish railway competition in Alabama. The plan is spreading, and as it grows we will be lucky if our freight tariffs are not correspondingly increased, for we are fully delivered into the hands of the pool.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial says an extra session of the senate has been definitely decided upon. The consideration of the Hawaiian treaty has been postponed, by a resolution of the republican senators, until after the 4th of March, and it is known that the president will call an extra session for the purpose of considering that treaty. This action has, of course, no reference to the necessity of an extra session of both houses, in the event of the failure of any of the important appropriation bills.

THE president is taking care of the lame ducks. He has just made J. M. Thayer, who was the Grant candidate in the Nebraska senatorial contest, governor of Wyoming territory. It is fully believed in Washington that Postmaster-General Jewell is disgusted with Grant, and will leave the cabinet on or before March 4. In that case, Zacariah Chandler is on the slate as his successor. Secretary Fish is also reported as anxious to leave the sinking ship. If this be true, Carpenter or Butler can be taken in out of the cold.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY is to be celebrated in Atlanta in a manner becoming our citizens of Irish origin. We do not wish to be obtrusive in the matter, but could not the Hibernian Society give us a chance to hear Senator Jones of Florida? The senator is a true Irishman, and owing to the manner of his election, our people are anxious to meet him. If the Hibernian Society will introduce the senator to us, there will not be a hall large enough in Atlanta to hold the audience.

OUR Washington special brings good news again. The republicans are evidently getting weak-kneed.

Usury Laws.

[From the Atlanta Herald.]

The greatest injury that could be done to Georgia's prosperity would be the restoration of the usury abomination. Some seem to think that there is an unusual amount of extravagance and debt, among the people, and that it is due to the repeal of the usury law. There is less debt among the people, than at any time since reconstruction, and it is steadily diminishing, and whatever debt and extravagance there is has no connection with the usury repeal. The people are just now beginning to quit going in debt, and to run their business more strictly on a cash basis.

The usury law is directly in the interest of the bankers. Free interest permits competition of the private capitalist with the banker, and tends to lower money. If money has been high without the usury lone, it would have been higher with it. The banker always asks and always gets usurious interest. No business man dare plead usury to a bank. He could do so to a private money lender without loss of credit.

The usury law is the friend of the banks, and the enemy of private money lenders. The effect of restoring the usury law would be the very opposite of that claimed by its friends. It would drive the private capitalist from the market, lessen competition, and higher the rate of interest by making money scarcer.

A MUSSULMAN TRADITION.

Upon a certain day Mohammed walked
With Ali, his soul's mate, and while they talked,
Weaving deep words as only wise folk can,
Sudden athwart their converse broke a man,
Who, drunk with wine and wrath, essayed forthright
To gird at Ali for imagined slight,
Belching malicious jibes. The reverend sage,
Awhile, unfretted, bore the other's rage;
But finally, his gentle sufferance failing,
Repaid the insolent, railing for railing.
Whereat Mohammed passed, as best he could,
Leaving the pair to settle up their feud.
Next time the friends met, grumbled Ali:
"Why
Leftest thou me to give that churl the lie
Unseconded?" "Brother," Mahoumed said,
"While slander spat its venom on thy head
And thou wert silent saw I angels ten,
With wings ashield fending it back. But when
Thou did'st that noble reticence put off,
Returning thy tormentor scoff for scoff,
Then one by one away those angels flew,
And when the last had left thee I went too."

Cotton—Volume III—No. 24.

The receipts this week are 104,163 bales, compared with 128,000 last year, and 127,000 the year before. It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 110,000 bales, compared with 123,000 last year, and 109,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 20,000 bales, compared with 24,000 last year, and 19,000 the year before.

WEATHER.

The thermometer has averaged only 30 degrees at noon; clear and cold four days; cloudy and cold three days; heavy sleet and light snow one day. The same week last year the thermometer was 52 degrees at noon; clear and pleasant three days; cloudy and cool four days; very heavy rain one day; rain-fall for the week two inches. The same week year before last the thermometer was 41 degrees at noon; clear and pleasant six days; cloudy, with heavy rain one day; rain-fall for the week 1.75 inches.

ATLANTA MARKET.

RECEIPTS.

	1875	1874
Receipts this week....	1,129	1,200
Receipts previously...	55,030	47,050
	56,159	48,250
SHIPMENTS.		
Shipments this week..	1,119	800
Shipments previously	51,549	43,421
	52,668	44,221
STOCK.		
Stock on hand.....	3,171	3,265

PRICE.

Middlings, new classification, 14¼ 13¾

Two days very cold this week, with a heavy sleet, has again obstructed the receipts. The amount of cotton remaining in the country—although considerable for the time of year—is still so small and held by farmers who are not compelled to sell at any particular time, that they will not expose themselves and their teams to the very bad weather we are having, about half the time. The roads were improving quite fast until this last severe spell of weather, which has made them bad again.

The receipts in this city for last year were never over 500 bales per week after this date. For the next seven weeks, closing April 1st, they were only 2,900 bales, or an average of 414 bales per week. They are now 7,909 bales in excess of last year, but by the end of the season they will be 10,000 bales in excess, as there is still a considerable quantity of cotton remaining on the plantations, which will be sent forward to market as soon as we have good roads and pleasant weather again.

RECEIPTS.

The daily receipts at all ports for the next week, for the past four years, are as follows:

	1871	1872	1873	1874
Saturday....	20,319	11,629	17,210	16,124
Monday.....	42,885	15,746	20,827	33,054
Tuesday.....	19,559	16,018	22,827	21,093
Wednesday..	14,412	10,583	15,093	17,243
Thursday...	18,833	10,804	16,440	12,385
Friday.....	20,797	8,633	15,853	21,880
Various.....	736	600	487	1,267
	137,551	74,013	108,727	123,046

NEW YORK.

This market has been quiet and steady both for spots and contracts; sales of the first 10,000 bales; no change in the price; and for the latter the sales been have medium, without change in the price. Gold and exchange have both been high, giving exporters the advantage, and they have bought liberally. At the close exchange was dull and lower than it has been since the first of November, and as the Liverpool market was lower, the market closed weak all around.

LIVERPOOL.

This market has been steady, with medium sales. The middle of the week there was a rise of ⅛ of a cent, but the price closed at 7 11-16 pence, the same as the opening. Some surprise has been expressed that this market has not risen more in the face of such a heavy falling off in the receipts. We think this disappointment is not warranted by the facts of the case. If there had not have been a very heavy falling off in the receipts the crop would have reached four and a half million, which is 50 per cent *more than the bureau and some odd dozen forward dealers expected.* The receipts are coming in now so as to warrant a crop of over four millions. The India crop gives encouragement of a larger one than last year, and of better staple. The receipts at Bombay are 25 per cent more than last year, or the year before.

The stock held by the spinners at Manchester is 205,000 bales, compared with 165,000 last year, and 133,000 the year before, same time. The actual quantity of cotton in the world, at the mills and in stock at the different points is 400,000 bales more than last year, and the price is as high as last year at this time. These are a few of the reasons why the price does not advance.

BOMBAY, INDIA.

The following are the figures for the receipts and shipments to Great Britain and the continent for this year, and the two years past from the first day of January:

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Receipts.....	153,000	123,000	121,000
Shipments to Great Britain	75,000	44,000	45,000
Shipments to the continent....	43,000	24,000	24,000

RECEIPTS.

The receipts each year always run down pretty fast after about this date. Whether they will do so this year remains to seen. The cause of the very great falling off in the weekly receipts lately has been that New Orleans has decreased from 20,000 to 30,000 bales per week, for some time. It is possible that now the upper rivers are in better boating order. The receipts as compared with last year at this place may hold up better. The receipts this week at Mobile, Savannah, and Wilmington, show a considerable increase, whilst New Orleans, Norfolk and New York, show a large falling off.

PLANTING.

It will soon be time to prepare the land for a new crop, and as the quantity grown in that region, whether it be a full crop or only half of one, does not affect the price *"one iota,"* we would advise all our readers to be sure and plant enough breadstuffs of all kinds to supply themselves and then make all the cotton they can. It is the only thing they can rely upon to pay your debts with. You can afford to grow it for ten cents a pound, and if you only sell it for this price, you have made expenses, and all over that will be clear profit. You can still pay for your guano at 15 cents a pound. Mules can be bought for but little over half the price they were a few years ago. Corn and flour is cheap, meat is the only thing that is high and every farmer should grow his own meat and not be dependant upon the west for it.

PROSPECTS.

The party who said we judged of the crop from the outlook on a few miles of a certain railroad, and the party who insisted upon our selling a few hundred bales of contracts for one cent a pound less than their market value, are brothers we suppose, from their similarity of brain and judgment. They took us for a fool and most probably judged us from their own standpoint, as when a man is drunk himself, he thinks every one else is. For the future we reser our readers to our remarks of last week under this head.

Reduction of Telegraph Rates.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The directors of the Western and Union Telegraph, to-day resolved upon a material reduction of rates on commercial business.

THE TWENTY-SEVEN SAFES.

John J. Sweeney's Confession.

Telling How the Money was Stolen.

Finding the Money in a Greenwich Street Cellar.

(New York Sun.)

Police Justice Kilbreth sat in the private room of the Tombs police court yesterday, when John J. Sweeney, Daniel Haurey, James Drew and Moses Ehrich were called to answer for the robbery of a safe from the Adams Express Company. President Dinsmore and Superintendent John Hoey were in the room with Clarence A. Seward and Assistant District Attorney Horace H. Russell. Ex-Mayor A. Oakley Hall appeared for the prisoners. Superintendent Walling informed his honor that there was no evidence against Drew; that he was arrested on suspicion, and that he (the superintendent) believed him innocent. Drew was thereupon honorably discharged. A story was circulated yesterday that he was a notorious criminal. This is not true. The young man was never arrested before, was this time locked up solely on account of having been seen with Sweeney and Haurey. Sweeney is not over twenty-four years of age, a light complexioned, compactly built young fellow, who seemed very much frightened when brought face to face with the other prisoners. It was well understood by them that he would, in the language of the street, "give them away." Haurey is slender, and has black hair and a moustache. There is a bullet hole in his left cheek. He seemed perfectly at ease when he seated himself near the stove. Moses Ehrich, a notorious receiver, over whose head several indictments are hanging, sat near Haurey, and looked glum. He rubbed his fingers and stared at them as though examining a bank note. Superintendent Hoey said that Sweeney had made a statement and consequently a confession.

Mr. Hall—Did you hold out a promise to him?

Mr. Hoey—I said that I would be lenient to him.

Mr. Hall—How many talks did you have with him?

Mr. Hoey—Three. I first asked him to make a statement, and he denied eve rything. He confessed last night (Sunday night). I knew then that he was under arrest.

Sweeney was asked by Mr. Hall whether any one had asked him to make a confession.

GETTING OUT OF A HOLE.

Sweeney—I saw I was in a hole, and thought that the only way out of it was to confess.

Mr. Hall—If you had not thought you were in a "hole" would you have made this confession?

Sweeney—I think I would if I had thought I would get out.

Mr. Hall—You made your confession as a means of gaining your liberty?

Sweeney—I did.

Mr. Hall—Mr. Hoey said that on Saturday morning you denied having had anything to do with the robbery?

Sweeney—I did.

Mr. Hall—Why did you?

Sweeney—Because I did not want to tell. I thought I would fight it out.

Mr. Hall—Do you think now that you will be released.

Sweeney—I hope so.

Mr. Hall—Why do you hope so?

Sweeney—By telling all I know and helping in the recovery of the property.

Mr. Hall—Has anyone promised you your release?

Sweeney—I have a mother and sister to take care of, and Mr. Hoey promised to do what he could for me.

Mr. Hall—When did you make a confession?

Sweeney—Last night.

Mr. Hall—On Sunday night?

Sweeney—Yes.

Mr. Hall—Did anyone at the Police Central office suggest that you should make a confession?

Sweeney—Yes; one of the attaches. I don't know who he is.

Mr. Hall—You said in your affidavit that bonds were sold to Enrich, and that he did not pay for them?

Sweeney—Yes, that is so.

The prisoner's formal examination was then begun. When asked whether he was guilty or not guilty, he said, "I was in the robbery."

Haurey said that he was twenty-six years of age on Sunday, that he was born in Louisiana, and that he was innocent of the charge preferred against him. He added that under threats, promises and personal pressure he could not say that he was guilty.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S STORY.

Superintendent Hoey said that on the 18th of January a safe was stolen from the Adams Express company, and that twenty-seven $10,000 bonds of the state of South Carolina, and a number of coupons cut from various state bonds, and an unset diamond, in all valued at about $25,000, were taken by Daniel Haurey and John J. Sweeney, and that Moses Ehrich purchased said bonds and the diamond, knowing them to have been stolen; and that Ehrich paid $125 for the diamond.

Sweeney further said that he and Haurey went to Ehrich's in Fifty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, and that Ehrich bought the bonds, coupons, and diamond; paying $125 down, and three of four days afterward he paid between eight and nine hundred dollars more. "He asked me," said Sweeney, "whether the things were on the level, and I said they were 'cooked.' Subsequently he gave me $20."

Mr. Hoey said that twenty-nine bonds had been returned to him.

Ehrich said that his age was 42, and that he was a dealer in general merchandise. Further than that he would say nothing.

Sweeney and Haurey were arrested on Friday night by detectives King, Lyon, and Wartow. Sweeney soon afterward confessed that Haurey concocted the plot to rob the safe; that they burst it open and then threw it into the river. There was in the safe, he said, $27,000 in South Carolina bonds, $30,000 in greenbacks, and between seven and eight thousand dollars of Chesapeake and Ohio bonds, an unset diamond of great value, and some gold and silver coin. They (Sweeney and Haurey) "planted" the money, and sold the bonds and diamond to the receiver, Ehrich, who advanced about $1,700.

All but $4,000 in bonds and the diamond have been recovered.

Ehrich was committed in default of $10,000 bail, and Haurey's bail was fixed at $5,000. Sweeney was sent to the house of detention, and the papers in the case were ordered without delay handed to the grand jury.

There were many conflicting stories told by the detectives and express manager. Sweeney and Haurey, it was said, had frequently discussed the capturing of a safe, and at length on the snowy morning of the 18th of January Haurey told Sweeney that it was "all right." One of the twenty-seven safes to be taken to the office of the Adams Express company was quietly put on Sweeney's truck. It was very dark at the time, and the truck was driven slowly away from the Commissioner's ferry. In a lonely place Sweeney and Haurey, who were supplied with cold chisels and hammers, broke open the safe and took the contents. Then the truck was driven back to the ferry. Then Haurey had the other safes placed on the truck, and drove on to the boat.

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER,

In the darkness and quiet, according to Sweeney, they managed to throw the empty safe overboard, and succeeded in blindfolding the receiver in the New York office as to the number of safes. The indictment of Haurey and Ehrich will be almost immediate, and Sweeny will escape punishment as the state's witness.

At midnight on Sunday superintendent Walling, and detectives King, Haley, and Lyons made a descent on Ehrich's place in Greenwich street. Under a flag, newly cemented, in the cellar, was a large bundle covered with oil skin. On removing the skin a wooden box was discovered. In this was an iron box, and in it a bundle of linen, which was wrapped around some of the stolen bonds, and Haurey's watch. The detectives and express managers decline to say where the rest of the bonds and money were found, but insist that the property, with the exception of that described as still wanted, was restored.

The Weather.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, February 13.—During Sunday[illegible] abilities will be as follows: In the south Atlantic and Gulf states, falling barometer, stationary and higher temperature, southerly winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

Personal Points from the Brooklyn Correspondence of Various Papers.

BEECHER'S AWKWARD POSITION.

[Chicago Times Brooklyn Special, 8th.]

As the defendant passed through the door, he paused and took a long and steady look at Tilton, who was standing near the witness chair. As he passed Mrs. Tilton, he bowed slightly and smiled. Beecher appears to have succeeded to some extend in banishing the apprehensiveness, gloom and nervousness which would seem, from Moulton's story, to be characteristic of him, and which, for the first month of his trial, made him wear a look unbefitting a just man struggling against calumny. No wonder he should feel uneasy, even if he be a traduced and injured man, for the case made out, so far, will require pretty strong evidence on the other side. The difficulty is that Moulton and Tilton have sworn to Beecher's admission of guilt; and then there is a pile of apparently corroborating documents and circumstances to be explained. Nevertheless, his friends have pious reliance on Providence and the ability of Beecher, who, they say, in moments of confidence, said and wrote unguardedly much that looks strange, but he can make it all right. Whenever the question comes up for discussion, as it does every day, whether he will be able to escape the pitfalls and snares that will be laid for him on cross-examination, his admirers break out into something like this: "Beecher is able to floor the best lawyer in the United States." As a matter of course, Beecher will deny admission of guilt, in the sense of adultery, of that he dictated the confirmed letter, and some dirty witnesses on his side, are prepared to testify. Beyond this, nothing whatever has been allowed to leak out, if, indeed, there is anything beyond, notwithstanding statements in some papers which profess to know all about it.

GERMAN REPORTERS' BLUNDERS.

[New York Sun, Feb. 8.]

There is a class of attendants on the trial whom the Tilton literature perplexed beyond description—the reporters for German newspapers. It is part of their work to translate the testimony into German as it is given, and they write running long-hand reports of the proceedings. They stumble on such expressions as "My heart's twin," "My darling of darlings," "My coy mistress," and drop their pencils in agony. The most ludicrous of their blunders was in connection with Mr. Tilton's fanciful poem, "*Aimee, aimer, c'est aviere.*" The reporter was busy when it was read, and had his head full of Mr. Tilton's connection with Woodhull, which he was trying to write out in German. He could not understand the laugh that followed the reading of the poem, but on hearing the last line repeated he concluded it must be read to show Tilton's connection with Mlle. Aimee, whom he had seen in opera bouffe. Accordingly he wrote for his paper:

Mr. Evarts then read a poem which Mr. Tilton has dedicated to Fraulein Aimee. This created much laughter, as each verse ended with the words, "Aimee, Aimee, sick of thee."

A FRIGHTENED YOUNG LADY.

[N. Y. Letter to the Boston Journal.]

While the parties in interest seem to be having a good time in court, with hand shaking, interchange of salutations, and an occasional burst of laughter, there are many rumors in and around New York that are filled with dismay while the trial goes on. In one of the wealthiest homes on Murray Hill there is a young lady nearly crazed with the incidental mention of her name in connection with this case. She is very talented, beautiful, the idol of her home and her friends. She took a deep interest in the woman question in its early stages, more from the impulse of a benevolent nature than from the desire to be prominent. She thought there ought to be some opening for women who had brains and talent, and in this movement she thought she saw some chance to elevate her sex. She had no idea where this thing would drift, nor what sentiments would be agitated under the pretense of elevating woman. She got out of the company as soon as possible, but having touched pitch she was defiled. The thoughtless use of her name in court has filled her with terror, and she weeps day and night lest the threat be carried out of putting her on the stand.

Another of Grant's Relations Found and Provided For.

A pleasing discovery has been made at the White House.

It was thought, not only by the senate and members of the cabinet, as well as the country at large, but also, as far as is known, by Gen. Babcock, that the last one of Gen. Grant's relations had been some time ago provided with a satisfactory office.

Within a few days, however, a new cousin has turned up. His name is Tompkins. His family lives in Charlestown, W. Va., where the president made them a brief visit last year. Mr. Charles Tompkins was not at home at that time, and this accounts, perhaps, for his delay in seeking the perquisite of his kinship. Also, he may have spent some of the intervening time in looking through the registers and over the map to find a proper place.

He has now, however, made a choice, and has just been appointed United States marshal in Colorado. Lest it should be supposed that this kinsman has hitherto been entirely neglected, it may as well be added that, under the rule of Mr. Shepherd, he was interested in street contracts in Washington.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Senatorial Bully Cowed.

[Washington Special (Feb. 10) to the Chicago Times.]

Hipple Mitchell, the brevet imitator of the delegate from Utah, Cannon, is tired of hearing the truth. He accosted Mr. Crawford, correspondent of the Pittsburg Leader, on the floor of he house to-day, and proceeded to indulge in a small game of verbal bluff. The scribe, however, declined to wilt, and after spluttering cheap indignation and bad English for a few minutes, the much-misused Mitchell sneaked out and hied him to the peaceful bower of the senate chamber. Mitchell asserted that he had been slandered, and that if the correspondent repeated the stories he would hit his quisbary heart out. The latter stuck to all he had written, swore it was true, and invited the bloviant bigamist to proceed at once with his anatomizing, or else shut his homely mouth. The scene was nuts and raisins in the way of mirth for the bystanders, and the double-barreled family mans slid out, followed by the grins of the crowd.

Executive Department Notes.

Resigned—M. V. Walts, notary public 874th district Gordon county; Isaac R. Jobe, notary public of the 930th district Catoosa county; W. J. Wiley, notary public of the 1205th district Banks county; L. N. Turk, notary public of the 995th district Banks county.

Commissioned—Notaries Public—Wiley M. Mitchell, 975th district Lee county; John Burch, 333d district Laurens county; W. C. Joyce, 970th district Clinch county; J. L. Greene, 1002d district Macon county; J. N. Gibson, 900th district Towns county; George W. Wiley, 1205th district, J. A. Hill, 265th district Banks county; G. W. Head, 610th district Butts county; J. H. Starr, 877th district Gordon county; W. H. Walker, 930th district Cattoosa county. Justices of the Peace—D. F. Chapman, 1230th district Brooks county; R. D. Burgess, 142th district Greene county; James Lamb, 1208th district Emanuel county.

Destitution in Tennessee.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution]

NASHVILLE, February 13.—A letter from one hundred and forty-six colored people in Rutherford county, represent the negroes at many points as suffering from starvation. The whites are no better off, and can give no assistance. The suffering is caused by the drought last year.

The French Ministry.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

PARIS, February 13.—The Gaulois asserts that on the close of yesterday's setting of the assembly the ministers insisted on resigning, and that President MacMahon accepted their resignations. The Gaulois also says the president has summoned the Duke deBroglio to form a new cabinet in conjunction with M. deForeton.

Marine.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—The steamer Mary, of the Clyde line, is in a precarious situation at the icebreaker in the bay. A total loss is feared.

PROVIDENCE, February 13.—John Rammell, from Mosquito Inlet for Boston, is ashore at Cape Cod. One lost, the rest badly frost bitten.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

Senator Eaton Takes his Seat.

[*By Telegraph to The Constitution.*]

WASHINGTON, February 13.—In the senate Mr. Goldthwait presented the petition of John A. Brown and P. W. Murphy for the removal of political disabilities. Referred to judiciary committee.

Mr. Dorsey introduced a bill authorizing the admission free of duty of the diamond necklace presented by the Khedive of Egypt to Mrs. Fitch. Referred to committee on appropriation.

Mr. Sargent presented a memorial of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, remonstrating against the repeal of the act granting subsidy to that company. Referred to committee on appropriations.

A bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia was discussed the balance of the day, but no definite vote was reached. Probabilities are that it will not be called up again this session.

Mr. Morton gave notice that he would call up a resolution for the admission of Pinchback on Monday.

Samuel Hooper is dead.

The tariff and tax bill is not considered entirely safe. The bounty bill, which draws as much or more from the treasury than the tariff bill brings in, took precedence over it in the house to-day.

W

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly Constitution for
specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

ATLANTA
Sunday Morning, Feb. 14, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia, January Term.

Blue Ridge	10	Macon	16
Western	16	Flint	22
Northern	11	Coweta	19
Atlanta	37	Rome	10
Southern	1	Cherokee	19
Ocmulgee	0	Augusta	8
Albany	10	Middle	1
Southwestern	23	Ocmulgee	37
Fataula	9	Eastern	5
Chattahoochee	37	Brunswick	2

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $2 00 per copy.

New Advertisements.

All kinds of job work done at The Constitution job office.

Magazines bound at The Constitution job office.

Advertise in the Constitution.

See Brotherton's local.

Cards, circulars, letter heads, printed at Constitution job office.

Wear the Elmwood.

Fairbanks' scales.

Coal fresh from the mines.

Cured of flies.

Try Born's black diamond.

Bankrupt notice.

Coal creek coal.

Lumber and coal.

Bankrupt notice.

Assorted dishes wanted.

Work and its worth.

Pianos and organs at auction.

Fruit trees and evergreens.

Masonic meeting.

Valentine party.

Lump coal.

China and glass ware.

Four room house to rent.

Montevallo coal.

Dyng store for sale.

Milch cows for sale.

Parkins & Jennings,
32 Broad Street, near the Bridge.
WHITE PINE DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, MOULDING, &c.
A large stock in store at prices lower than ever. jan1—wed-fri&sun-dtf

W. H. BROTHERTON still continues his closing out sale. Judging from the crowds of customers in his store during the past week he must be offering great inducements. He has seventy-five thousand dollars worth of goods, which he is determined to close them regardless of cost. All he asks is an examination and you will go away convinced that he means just what he says and no humbug. He will not mention any prices in this notice. You have only to call to be convinced that he is selling the cheapest goods ever offered in this market. Will keep a full line of domestics until the sale closes. It

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, &c.—$25,000 worth of silks, dress goods, alpacas, shawls, cloaks, flannels, blankets, etc., are now offered at less than cost of importation, at Furchgott, Benedicts & Co.'s. feb7-dif

NEW GOODS.

Great Novelties in Jewelry.

ELEGANT GOODS.

NEW STYLES.

I have just received a large and elegant assortment of entirely new styles of jewelry that is now all the rage in NEW YORK. Prices are about one-fifth the ordinary prices for such elegant goods, and as I am preparing to visit the factories north, I will offer all my elegant stock of watches, diamonds and new style jewelry at such prices for the next ten days as will guarantee a speedy sale. *I mean business.* The ladies are respectfully invited to call early.

GEO. SHARP, JR.,
Diamond Merchant,
Whitehall street.
Atlanta, Ga.

N. B.—I will pay cash for 5,000 ounces old silver. Largest market price paid for Georgia gold. Will buy from one to ten thousand gwt.

SEED POTATOES.—A select lot of Eastern Growth, Early Rose, Goodrich, Peerless and Pinkeyes, at J. Ben Wilson & Co.'s Seed Store, Broad street, by railroad bridge. feb7—dlw

The Magistrates.

These officials were universally quiet yesterday. No scrub thieves, vagrants or other ornaments of police society adorned their halls of justice and silence reigned supreme. The dearth is only temporary, and next week business will probably brighten up with a vim.

DOMESTIC GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER. Furchgott, Benedict & Co. offer best prints at 8 cents per yard. Soft finished long cloth 44 at 10 and 12c each yard, worth 2 and 3 cents more. Ticklings, ginghams, sheetings, &c., 20 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere. feb7—dlf

FLOWER SEEDS.—Just received from those celebrated seedsmen, Briggs & Bro., of Rochester, N. Y., a full assortment of their beautiful flower seeds. Our lady friends are invited to inspect. J. Ben Wilson & Co., Broad street, by the bridge. feb7—dlw

JOB WORK.

Books Bound.

Remember that THE CONSTITUTION has as fine a job office as there is in Georgia, and does work as cheaply. Everything from a card up to a book furnished without delay. Mr. J. I. Miller is our foreman. tf

ONION SETS.—We have a large lot of YELLOW DANVERS, as also a full stock of white and sets, that we offer at lowest cash prices to the trade. J. Ben Wilson & Co., Broad street, by railroad bridge. feb7—dlw

Fulton Superior Court.

We authorized by the clerk to state that the jurors summoned to appear Monday morning at the superior court, are relieved. Court will meet, and hear some arguments, but no jury business will be called up. It is probable that during the week the court will be adjourned over to its next regular term.

PARTIES wanting milk cows are referred to the advertisement of W. L. Blair.

The ladies of the First M. E. Church will have a Valentine party at James' hall on Monday night, the 15th instant. feb11—d2t

MLLE DEMURKA, THE QUEEN OF SONG.—We are gratified to learn that Atlanta will soon be visited by the famous Hungarian cantatrice, Mlle. DeMurska. The announcement has created a sensation among our fashionable and musical circles, and from the present prospect of the rapid sale of choice seats we doubt not there will be an overflowing house to greet this phenomenal singer. It is true that it is the commencement of the Lenten season, but her performance is not a play nor an opera, but the choicest of operatic and classic music, which is not unfrequently sung in our churches. It will be one of the best musical entertainments we have had for years, comprising favorite selections from the great composers, and executed in the highest style of art.

Y. M. C. A.

First Annual Convention.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 12, 1875.

The convention assembled here yesterday at 1 o'clock. The following delegates were present;

Augusta—John W. Wallace, F. T. Lockhart, J. H. Cranston, H. Clay Foster, M. H. Lane, J. S. Lamar.

Athens—J. A. McWhorter, H. H. Gordon.

Eatonton—Adams, J. B. Reese.

Griffin—M. J. Cofer.

Thomson—L. C. Smith, W. C. Worrell.

Atlanta—W. R. Brown, E. B. Chamberlain.

Newnan—J. W. Mitchell, Dr. G. L. Johnson, Dr. A. E. McGarity.

Washington City—G. A. Hall, Thomas K. Cree, C. N. Choate.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Cranston, of Augusta, Mr. W. R. Brown, of Atlanta, was made temporary chairman, and Mr. C. Z. McCord, of Augusta, temporary secretary. Mr. Brown briefly thanked the convention for the honor conferred.

On motion, a committee of one from each association represented was appointed on permanent organization, as follows:

M. H. Lane, Augusta; J. A. McWhorter, Athens; M. J. Cofer, Griffin; L. C. Smith, Thomson; E. B. Chamberlain, Atlanta; J. W. Mitchell, Newnan.

The committee recommended the following as permanent officers of the convention:

President, J. W. Wallace, Augusta; first vice president, W. R. Brown, Atlanta, second vice president, M. F. Train, Savannah; secretary, H. H. Gordon, Athens; assistant secretary, M. J. Cofer, Griffin.

The first subject discussed was "How can association work in cities and villages be effectively organized and successfully prosecuted?"

Rev. M. J. Cofer made a very forcible speech on the subject as above stated, and was followed by Mr. T. K. Cree, Washington, D. C., who made several excellent suggestions induced by his own experiences in the work.

Mr. G. A. Hall, of Washington, suggested that some member might desire to ask some questions.

Mr. Brown, of Atlanta, said he desired to hear something regarding the opposition of the ministry, when Mr. Hall gave his views of the cause of this opposition, which he thought could be avoided. The ministers ought to be consulted, and be interested. Make the church and association sustain each other.

Mr. Lane said that though not long a member, he was proud of the Augusta association, and he believed its success due to the perfect harmony existing between it and the church.

Rev. Mr. Hardin said that when opposition existed there was good reason for it.

Mr. F. T. Lockhart spoke briefly.

The sixth topic in reference to the duties of the general secretary was, on motion of Mr. Cofer, substituted for the second topic, and the discussion opened by Mr. G. A. Hall, Washington, who made some very interesting remarks.

Mr. Lane also spoke on the subject, after which it Clay Foster, Esq., asked for information regarding the raising of money, when Mr. Hall replied that that subject would be discussed under another head.

After some remarks regarding the topic "how shall Bible classes be conducted in associations, and for what object," was announced and discussed, Dr. Deems, of New York, opened the discussion, and was followed by Messrs. Cree and Hall, of Washington.

The next topic announced for discussion was "How can christian homes be rendered most serviceable in restraining young men from evil, and in winning them to Christ?"

Rev J. S. Lamar made the opening address on this topic which was very interesting indeed and well received by the convention.

On motion the topic "What is the best plan for raising money to support the association," was announced, when Mr. J. W. Wallace opened the discussion with eloquent remarks.

Atlanta was selected as the place for the next annual meeting of the convention.

The night session was opened with devotional exercises, a half hour being devoted to a prayer meeting which was greatly appreciated by all present.

The address of welcome was delivered by F. T. Lockhart, Esq., and responded to by Messrs. H. H. Gordon, W. R. Brown and M. J. Cofer.

After the adjournment of the convention, the delegates, with a number of invited guests, partook of a bountiful collation provided for the occasion by the deft fingers of the fair ones.

The delegates are loud in praise of the lavish hospitality and christian courtesy exhibited by the people of Augusta.

MIDDLE GEORGIA.

A VALENTINE PARTY.

Cupid's Grand Carnival.

Cupid, successor to Rex, will hold high carnival at James' Hall, on Monday night, February 15th, 1875.

When love and mirth will reign supreme, "For sure merry life is wooing, wooing."

PROGRAMME.

Doors open at seven o'clock.

Grand overture by string band, followed by a brilliant moving panorama of cantrano papa, anxious mamas, wooing swains, coy maids.

Some three or four of Cupid's royal hand maids will be stationed at the door to welcome the lady guests, providing each with a couple of rosettes, exact duplicates of each other in form and color, the one to be worn on the lady's left shoulder, the other to be dropped into a chance box, from which the gentlemen are to draw their badges. Upon drawing their badges he gentlemen will pin them on the right lapel of their coat.

All the ladies of the ladies will be veiled until 9 o'clock, when a merry chime from Cupid's marriage bells will be heard and the veils be instant ly removed.

Every gentleman will then commence search for the corresponding duplicate to his rosette, exhibiting the fair wearer as his Valentine during the promenade that will commence at 10 1-2 o'clock.

It is the duty and privilege of Cupid that each gentleman shall claim his chance valentine as his partner for the promenade whether or not he should have received a previous introduction.

A full attendance of the mill ary corps of the city is hereby ordered by his majesty, each company appearing dress uniform. A steel breast plate is suggested to be worn by those not willing to be taked captive by the fair archers of Cupid.

At the lower end of the hall will be opened a sumptuous repast of hot oysters, smoking cups of coffee and chocolate, rich viands, delicate nectars, syllabubs, etc., rich and rare enough for epicurians, delicate enough for Cupid.

Admittance at the door 25 cents.

Children of twelve years and under, ten cents.

The ladies of the First M. E. Church, South, earnestly solicit the pantronage of the public to the above entertainment, as the proceeds are to be devoted to the completion of their church.

The ladies of the First M. E. Church de signed issuing tickets to every one outside of their church, calling attention to their par y, but before hair accomplished was found a herculean task and abandoned. They take this method of inviting every one without regard to denomination, to join them on Monday night, 15th instant.

MRS. G. J. PORRACHE, President
L. C. and P. Society.

Street and Sidewalk Topics.

—Amusements are off for the present.

—Services in the Catholic and Episcopal churches to-day.

—John Templeton, well known to our theatre *habitues*, is in Florida with his company.

—We regret to hear of the illness of Mr. DeGive, and trust that he will be out in a day or two.

—A widower, from one of the northeastern counties of the state, one who has deposited four wives where the flowers of spring can grow over them, was in the house gallery on yesterday, while quite a number of ladi s were present.

—A man from the country was disgusted yesterday, at seeing expensive silks doing the street sweeps work, thought it bad taste. We would like to know what taste, or reason, or beauty, have to do with fashion.

—"Twas the night of the party,
Me thought 'twas a dream;
As a vision of beauty swept by—
In flounces, and laces, and jewels, and kids."

The Valentine party will be a grand affair, and will doubtless be well attended.

—"Ho! oh! ho! the winds are saying—
Spring is coming, full of mirth;
You may hear her footsteps patter
Lightly on the frozen earth."

It really began to look as if spring was a coming yesterday—the air was pleasant, crowds on the streets, and many garden seed being sold.

—The reporter visited the state geological department yesterday, and found one of the gentlemen connected with the office busily engaged in finishing off a geological map of Dade, Walker and Catoosa counties. Strangers in the city will find a visit to the department highly entertaining and instructive. Our people talk of the poverty of Georgia. One table in Prof. Little's office, with specimens of iron ore, marble, paint rock, &c., from Bartow, tells the story of our resources, if only developed.

—The Young Men's Library Association has not only grown into great influence, and its introduction of lectures has given occasion to graceful and thorough discussions upon a great variety of topics; but it has been in various ways beneficial. We trust that the association will be strengthened and fostered by the community which aided and fostered by the public in its lasting interests, is not unmindful of its lasting interests, and that soon the association will be settled in a building of its own, and that its influence will continue its aid in the improvement, thoughts and manners of the city.

H. RENFROE has a barrel of fish at the residence of Hon. J. W. Renfroe, 288 Peachtree street. He will call for them and pay for this notice.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

What the Councilmen Think of It.

Eleven to Two Against the Amendment.

Opinions of Representative Hoge and Others.

The opposition to the three-fourths vote, amendment to our new charter, is growing and shaping itself with great rapidity. In almost every instance reflection has culminated in determined hostility.

THE AMENDMENT

requires a three-fourths vote of council to elect to any city office. It was introduced into the senate by Senator Howell, and after some discussion was passed by that body. It is now pending in the house of representatives.

The editorial articles that have appeared in THE CONSTITUTION against this unheard of innovation upon democratic usages, have produced a very general impression upon councilmen and citizens, and have assisted in opening their eyes to the dangers, consequences and character of it.

In order to ascertain the views of councilmen upon this grave issue, and proye the error of the statement that any such change was desired by our people, a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION yesterday saw all the members of council except two (Alderman Haas and Councilman Richardson), and asked their views. Other prominent gentlemen were seen, and their opinions are also also given. To these opinions we invite the careful attention of the members of the house of representatives.

COUNCILMAN D. A. BEATIE

said that he also was opposed to the amendment. Believed it to be undemocratic, and that it would clog the action of council. He opposed having anything but an election by a majority.

ALDERMAN A. S. WEST

expressed his opposition to the three-fourths rule in the strongest terms. He gave a number of reasons. He thought that when the majority of council spoke in an election, it was the voice of the majority of the people, as they were the people's representatives. He, too, had majority should be allowed to dictate to them. He also considered the proposed amendment a reflection upon the council.

ALDERMAN R. F. MADDOX

said the latter preferred a two-thirds to a three-fourths rule, but approved of the amendment. Thought it would put an end to rings and trading, and therefore he desired it passed. He did not apprehend that there would be any trouble in controlling the minority in any election. Suppose four did hold out and defeat an election for a time, the majority of nine, he thought, would soon break them down, and get a three fourths majority upon some candidate. He thought the amendment might do much good, but would rather have it a two-thirds majority.

COUNCILMAN W. D. ELLIS

was opposed to the amendment. It is undemocratic and unheard of until devised the other day. Thinks it will work a great deal of mischief by putting it into the power of four men to dictate to nine. Thinks councill are the representatives of the people of Atlanta, and as such a simple majority rule ought to prevail.

COUNCILMAN J. B. GOODWIN

said that he was opposed to this amendment. He gave reasons similar to those stated above. He had resolution prepared opposing it, and intended to introduce them before council next Monday night. If they were passed they would be laid before the house of representatives.

COUNCILMAN J. D. TURNER

said he was opposed to the amendment because it was undemocratic. The legislature elects its officers by a simple majority. It is also a scheme of defeating Republicans. His experience with the present council was that every member was trying to do his duty, and protect the interests of the city. He considered the thrusts made at them by this amendment entirely undeserved.

COUNCILMAN J. S. GARMANY

said he was opposed to it, and gave reasons similar to those of Mr. Turner.

COUNCILMEN JOHN H. FLYNN.

In response to the question, "What is your opinion of this amendment," he said: "I have no opinion that I desire published. I do not want to get into any newspaper controversy. I am perfectly willing to express my opinion to any man who asks me, but am not willing to furnish anything for publication."

I was shown by Mrs. Clemson into her father's library, in which, probably some of the grandest problems of American statesmanship were evolved, and which is yet the repository of a large number of his books.

Behind this building is a due view of old Fort Hill, the Seneca river "bottom lands," and the Air Line railroad bridge over the river.

And here, by the way, I would remark that to many persons traveling on the railroad the residence of John Ewing Calhoun is erroneously pointed out as the residence of Jo n Caldwell Calhoun's former residence is prominently situated upon a hill on the north side of the railroad, while John C. Calhoun's place can only be seen well from the bridge, and is south of the Air Line railroad.

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Yours, respectfully,
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Master Transportation.

The National Hotel, Atlanta.

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NORTHWESTERN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Walhalla—Pickens—"The Deserted Village"—Greenville—John C. Calhoun's House.

Editors Constitution.—I have but recently returned from a visit to the northwest corner of South Carolina, and having made some observations which may be of interest to your readers, I note them accordingly.

My traveling comrade was Mr. James Steele, now of Cherokee county, Georgia, but formerly a well-known and highly respected citizen of Pickens' district, South Carolina, and whose name I take the liberty of introducing here with the observation that, figuratively speaking, he knows every tree, rock and shrub over twelve years old in that section.

Almost the first person I met at Seneca City, where we left the Air-Line railroad, was a young friend who is traveling for the house of Messrs. ——, in Atlanta. And just here I will observe that everywhere along our route, the ubiquitous Atlanta drummer was to be met. In fact, I was one day asked myself "what house I was traveling for." My answer was not an equivocal one.

Among the places I visited was Walhalla, formerly settled entirely by a German colony. It is the present northern terminus of the Blue Ridge railroad, of which I believe the immortal orator-statesman, Robert Y. Hayne, the great Webster's great antagonist, was the projector.

Hence I went to old Pickens, formerly a town of some importance, being, in fact, the seat of justice of the district, but which is now almost totally given up to the owls and bats.

Never before have I realized so painfully the spirit of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," as when driving through this abandoned old town. On every side I saw houses standing desolate and lonely, doorless and windowless, with roofs fallen in or ready at the slightest jar, apparently to come down with a crash upon the head of anyone daring to intrude upon the solitude which reigned within.

The chief cause of this desertion of the place, I will remark, was the removal of the seat of justice from Pickens to Walhalla.

As you can well imagine, Messrs. Editors, it was enough to cause an unpleasant feeling of loneliness to creep over your correspondent as he rode through this deserted old village on a cold, cloudy, windy day; and so he would have felt, probably, but for the fact that he had, as a comrade in the buggy with him, a beautiful, vivacious young lady, a cousin withal, yet none the less sociable on that account.

I was much pleased with Greenville. There are great numbers of magnificent oaks in every part of the city. The society is quite cultivated. In addition to Furman university, the Baptist Theological Seminary and the Baptist Female college, there are nine factories in the city.

Your correspondent here returns thanks to the assistant editor of the Greenville News, and to Col. Hoyt, of the Anderson Intelligencer, for courtesies.

The principal place of interest, however, seen, was the former residence of John C. Calhoun, which is three miles from Pendleton, near Seneca river. This is near the spot, I understand, where the Seneca Indians, of New York, having extended their conquests south to this point, erected a fort and garrisoned it to overawe and keep in subjection the tribes around it.

I was taken out to this place by Dr. John H. Maxwell, a prominent citizen of Pendleton, who introduced me to Mr. Clemson and his accomplished wife, who was the youngest daughter of America's greatest statesman. They received us very cordially, and treated us with the greatest kindness during our short stay.

The house, which was once the residence of Calhoun, is quite a modest two story frame building, painted white. In front is a small portico with white columns which were once so popular in architecture. In the yard are a number of large cedar trees, and also several magnificent oaks whose like are rarely found. There are two or three which, I think, are certainly at least four feet in diameter, with very large and long lower branches. These, in summer, shut off the hot rays of the sun, and in winter shelter the house, which nestles, as it were, among them, from the full force of the winds.

Except during cold weather the yard is invariably covered with blue grass. The limits of the yard is much smaller than when Calhoun owned the place. The once splendid circling drive, inside the fence, is now turned under.

Mrs. Clemson into her father's library, in which, probably some of the grandest problems of American statesmanship were evolved, and which is yet the repository of a large number of his books.

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ATLANTA BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The Home and What it is Doing.

We received near 12 o'clock last night a proof sheet of the report of the Home committee of this association, showing that

THE HOME

now contains nineteen inmates.

Several of these are sick. One of them is a consumptive, evidently very near her end. She has given away her children and is resigned to her situation, and with christian cheerfulness is awaiting the messenger who shall call her home. Another is a paralytic, unable to walk a step. Two are on crutches, two others are very ill, and some others too feeble to work. It is not the purpose of the ladies to make a hospital of the Home; meantime it is impossible to turn away the petitions of those who are so perfectly helpless. Their very helplessness constitutes their claim. There are other applicants who desire admission, but the house is full. There is one part of the building which is wholly unavailable in consequence of a leaky roof. The cleanliness, economy and thrift with which the Home is managed is apparent to all who visit it.

There are about ten gallons of soup made daily and dispensed to all who apply for it. This itself we deem a large charity, for it feeds many a poor, hungry one. The ward work is at present making heavy demands upon the association, in consequences of the rigor of the weather and the sickness which has been induced by it, particularly in the lower classes. Cases of dis ress and suffering are brought to notice every day. Only yesterday, we had an appeal from a woman whose husband and child are both very ill; the sickness had closed up their means of support, and she had split up her bedstead for fire wood to keep her sick husband warm. The street beggars, than whom a more worthless class never lived, absorb the charities of many a benevolent heart, while often the really deserving poor are left uncared for. Aid is denied to none who are truly deserving. If the stipend allowed by the association is inadequate, the ladies appeal to private parties, and manage to raise enough to supply passing exigencies, though they do not half supply their necessities.

A full account of the Christmas dinner appeared in THE CONSTITUTION at the time. We would gladly give the list of contributors, but the names are so botched in the proof sent us, and the hour is so late (midnight), that we leave them out. THE CONSTITUTION ever does its part in helping the ladies in their noble efforts to help the poor, and we therefore feel no hesitancy in saying to them, or those who furnished the report, that it is but little trouble to turn sh each paper with a manuscript copy, and due respect entitles us to this much, especially when the publication is a charity, though most cheerfully given.

COL. J. J. HICKMAN

To Address the Legislature Monday Night.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 12th, 1875.

Col. J. J. Hickman, Atlanta, Georgia:

DEAR SIR:—The under signed, members of the general assembly of Georgia, desirous of hearing your views upon the injurious effects of the liquor traffic, would most respectfully and earnestly request you to name a time when it will be convenient for you to address them on the above named subject:

Geo W Adams, L F Livingston, E F Hoge, Jno B Wilcoxen, W J Wilcher, H H Carlton, J F Shumaker, W H Payne, William Grimes, D E Smith, J B Duggar, F M Peeples, J H Scott, M H McAfee, N Shennutt, D Henderson, Thomas Hardeman, jr, J W Mayo, Clarke, William McKinley, O P Skelton, W L Calhoun, J H Cottery, W A Wilson, T J Saunders, L A Lane, S B Brown, H B Ridley, Robert Patton, J M Wilcox, J B Wimberly, W H Fickling, Arthur H Gray, J C Clements, William Harrison, F M Duncan, Jas B Kennedy, G R Duke, J M Potts, A S Barnwell, H L Battle, Robert P Little, R A Eakes, S Y Jameson, Jas A C Wise, Rev. Atkinson, J F Glaspell, Jesse Pottle, D L Kennedy, D A Graham, Henry R Fort, Thomas B Calhoun, J W Carter and D B Hamilton.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb 13, 1875.

To the Honorable Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

DEAR SIRS—In response to the above invitation to deliver an address upon the injurious effects of the liquor traffic, before the general assembly, and the citizens of Atlanta, I would say that notwithstanding the pressure of business, I yield to your wishes, and would name Monday night, the 16th instant, and at the representatives' hall, as the time and place most convenient for the compliance with your kind request. Thanking your for the compliment thus paid me.

I am, with respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. HICKMAN.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Services To-Day.

Methodist.

St. Paul's church—Rev. W. A. Dodge will preach morning and night. Sabbath school at 3 P. M.

First church—Rev. H. W. Hilliard will preach at eleven o'clock A. M.

Rev. John G. Caldwell will preach this morning at eleven o'clock in the city hall city court room.

Payne's Chapel—Rev. J. H. Harris will preach at eleven o'clock A. M.

Rev. T. H. Timmons, of Payne's chapel, will preach at Eva s' chapel at eleven A. M. Rev. J. H. Harris will preach on a subject of great interest to the young.

Loyd Street church—Bishop Haven will preach at the above church at the usual hour this morning, and Rev. Mr. Trimmer, of New Jersey, at night. Sunday-school from 12 to 1:30 P. M.

Rev. W. H. Crawford will preach at Good Templar's hall to-day at eleven o'clock, and at night at seven o'clock, in the Marietta Methodist church.

Hunter Street Christian church—Preaching at the usual hours, morning and night. Sabbath school at 9½ A. M.

First Baptist church—Colonel C. Peoples will take charge of the Stranger's class of the First Baptist Sunday-school this morning. Persons visiting the city are cordially invited to attend at 9½ o'clock.

Scenes on the Streets.

About twilight yesterday afternoon, the driver of one of the Peachtree-street cars underwent some new horse experience. He was slowly wending along Peachtree, dreaming something about dwelling in marble halls, when the coupling-pin fell through, and that old white horse, so long the daily ornament of Peachtree street, took it into his head to go, and he went. The other horse accompanied him for the sake of company. The driver was left reflecting on the uncertainty of human affairs, with about two inches of reins in either hand. There was the occasion, but not the time, for flowers of speech, so the unhappy driver, together with a few passengers, played horse until the car was hauled early to the end of the line. Here the runaways were caught, and all was again serene.

There is a dog that wont be seen on Decatur street any more. He departed from that locality about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, with a tin box and a few pebbles attached to his tail. It is safe to say that that dog was not particular about the order of his going. The best dog-man in town could not have told which end was first. A piece of tail and a tin can was picked up on Castleberry's hill late in the evening, but the dog wasn't with them. We are afraid that dog has quit the city.

A small darkey tried to execute the double-back action somersault in a swing out on Houston street yesterday morning. He and the swing were picked up out of the old village on a cold, cloudy, windy day; and so he would have felt, probably, but for the fact that he had, as a comrade in the buggy with him, a beautiful, vivacious young lady, a cousin withal, yet none the less sociable on that account.

Lizzie Patterson was arrested last night on Decatur street. She was as usual, full of five cent whisky, and very amiable. It took three officers to carry her to the guard-house, and Hump-Backed Jake followed behind to pick up her clothes as she dropped them. Lizzie's voice floated out upon the evening zephyrs for a mile or two around. An Indian war hoop or a steam saw mill was no where. Windows flew up and heads popped out all along the route. The excitement subsided, however, when it became known that it was only Lizzy.

About a dozen spiritualists were arrested by the police yesterday. Most of them were mediums, but had circulated too much.

Officer Simpson and Lieut. Murphy arrested a negro named Daniels. He is charged with breaking into a store on Broad street, about a month ago, and stealing two sacks of flour and a silver chain.

ILLNESS OF MR. WM. E. BROWN.—We were pleased to learn on yesterday that Mr. Wm. E. Brown, one of the proprietors of Brown's hotel, who has been lying seriously ill for several days with pneumonia, was considerably better, and that the probabilities were that he would recover as rapidly as his severe prostration would admit. We sympathize with Mr. Brown in his severe affliction, and trust that his hopes and those of his friends as to his speedy recovery may all be realized.—*Ma on Star.*

MATSON & NORMAN will have a grand sale of fruit trees, evergreens, shrubbery, etc., on Thursday morning.

DR. TIFFANY lectures in James' hall next Thursday night, on "Work and its worth."

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement of a drug store for sale.

COAL CREEK and Montevallo coal at Wilson's.

FOUR room house on Butler street for rent.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, February 13, 1875.

Cotton closed quiet; low middlings 14¼ cents.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY. *Bales.*

By wagon	33
By Western and Atlantic Railroad	4
By Central Railroad	1
By Air-Line Railroad	26
Atlanta & West Point Railroad	93
By Georgia Railroad	49
Total	206
Receipts previous	56,470
Total	56,676
Stock on hand September 1	102
Grand total	56,778

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	33
Shipments previous	53,362
Total	53,695
Stock on hand	3,113

SEE AFTERNOON'S DISPATCHES AND CITY PRICES CURRENT ON FOURTH PAGE.

Review of New York Cotton Market.

(By Telegraph

THTE-A-TETE.

I.

A bit of ground, a smell of earth,
A pleasant murmur in the trees,
The chirp of birds, an insect's hum,
And kneeling on their chubby knees,

Two neighbors' children at their play;
Who has not seen a hundred such?
A head of gold, a head of brown,
Bending together till they touch.

II.

A country school house by the road,
A spicy scent of woods near,
And all the air with summer sounds
Laden for who may care to hear.

So do my two, a boy and girl,
Who little wists all the rest are busy
Solving a problem deeper far
Than one they seem intent upon.

Dear hearts, of course they do not know
How near their heads together lean,
The bee that wanders through the room
Has hardly space to go between.

III.

Now darker is the head of brown,
The head of gold is brighter now,
And lines of deeper thought and life
Are written upon either brow.

The sense that thrills their being through,
With nameless longings vast and dim,
Has found a voice, has found a name,
And where he goes she follows him.

Again their heads are bending near,
And bending down in silent awe
Above a morsel pure and sweet,
A miracle of love and law.

How often shall their heads be bowed
With joy or grief, with love and pride,
As waxeth strong that feeble life,
Or slowly ebbs its failing tide!

IV.

A seaward hill where lie the dead
In dreamless slumber deep and calm;
Above their graves the roses bloom,
And the air is full of balm.

They do not smell the roses sweet;
They do not see the ships that go
Along the far horizon's edge;
They do not feel the breezes blow.

Here loving hands have gently laid
The neighbors' children, girl and boy
And man and wife; head close to head
They sleep, and know no pain nor joy.

BREVITIES.

—It is said that America will have an opportunity to toady to Louise and Lorne next summer.

—When the thermometer gets up to zero, St Paul, Minn., citizens congratulate themselves on the arrival of spring weather.

—It is said the autograph manuscript of "Don Quixote," signed by Miguel Cervantes, is a present in one of libraries of the Duke de Medine-Coeli.

—Sidney Smith said of Mrs. Siddons that she never took off her tragedy—not even when she sat down to dinner. *She stabbed the potatoes.*

—Among the institutions of Milwaukee is a mutual hail insurance company, which paid farmers last year, $2,400, for damages to crops from hail-storms.

—The New England sovereigns of industry are purchasing at le ist 10,000 barrels of flour per month, directly from mills owned by the grangers. The average saving is about $1 50 per barrel, or $15,000.

—In the play of Henry V. at Booth's theatre, there are forty-four actors and actresses, 413 supernumeraries, and fifty-five ballet girls. In the battle scene at Agincourt there are over 300 persons on the stage at one time. The cost of the piece is $40,000. That's something like a play.

—Throughout the past year the French troops have been largely exercised in night marching. A battalion would march at dusk to some distant point, and then, breaking up, find its way back to barracks in separate detachments and by different routes.

—Deacon Stiles was Millerite, but he failed to convince his wife of the truth of his doctrines. On a winter night he awoke her, exclaiming: "Arise, wife! I hear the chariot wheels of God." "Lie still, you old fool," said the practical wife; "the Lord wouldn't be 'round here on wheels with such good sleighing."

—A British admiral, Sir George Westphal, who died lately at the age of ninety, was probably the last surviving officer of the Victory, on which Nelson died at Trafalgar. He was severely wounded in the heel, and laid beside the admiral in the cock-pit. Sir George had been more than a hundred times in action.

—The Cincinnati Times asserts that it is true that a Cincinnati woman uttered this lament over her lost lap-dog, Angelina: "Yes, think of it, Mrs. Henry, my Angelina is dead, quite dead. Now if it had only been Thucydides (Thu. was her eldest) I could have borne it; for Thucydides would go to heaven, you know, and be very happy, but my Angelina (boo-hoo!) is gone and I shall never see her any more (boo-hoo)!"

—The Charlotte Observer says: The North Carolina railroad, and the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta, are doing a right heavy business just now in the shipping of what are known as "ship pins." These are cut out of black locust, and are shipped from points on the western North Carolina railroad. The pieces are about two inches in diameter, and about thirty to thirty-five inches in length. They go from here to Charleston, thence to Liverpool, and are used in ship building in the English navy yard. Within the past sixty days, fifty car loads of pins have been shipped over the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta railroad. The wood is very heavy and it never decays.

—Jim Benedict was something of a prodigal son. He took all the money that his father, a Philadelphia merchant, would give him, and went to Chicago, where he spent the funds in riotous living. With the last fifty dollars he went on a spree, ending in a police station in Joliet. Miserable in body and in mind, he decided to kill himself. He had left of his money two five-dollar bill, and five gold dollars that he had kept as pocket pieces. He gave a boy one of the bills to buy a pistol, some powder, and percussion caps. Left by himself with these things, he loaded the weapon, using the remaining bill for wad and the coins for bullets, and shot himself in the head. He died instantly of the wound, and a post mortem examination revealed the golden missiles and bits of the costly wad in his brain.

MARKET REPORTS.

Telegraphic Markets.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Cotton nominal and dull; sales 354 bales; uplands 15¾; Orleans 16.

Futures opened steadier; February 15 11-16a15⅞; March 16⅛a16 2-32; April 16 3-32a16⅜; May 16 7-16.

Flour dull and heavy. Wheat quiet and declining. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork dull; mess $19 37½. Lard heavy; steam 14¾. Turpentine quiet at 38½. Rosin dull at $2 10a2 15 for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks dull. Money 3½. Gold 14¾. Exchange—long $4 84; short $4 87. Governments dull. State bonds dull.

LIVERPOOL, February 13, noon—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 7⅛ 7⅜; middling Orleans 7⅛a8; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary shipped in January or February 7 11-16; do. nothing below low middlings shipped in January 7 11-16; sales to-day include 5,500 bales American.

LONDON, February 13.—Erie 25¼. Street rate 3 per cent.

PARIS, February 13.—Rentes 64f 37c.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

(CORRECTED DAILY.)

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, }
Atlanta, Ga., February 13, 1875. }

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at $1 11; selling at $1 13. Silver, buying at $1 03; selling at $1 06.

Exchange—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s 80a82; 7s 89a90; 8s $1 01a$1 03. Atlanta water bonds 70a73. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a72; 8s 80a82. Augusta, 80a83. Georgia Railroad stock, 70a73. Georgia Railroad bonds, 90a95. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 94a95; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90a92. Central Railroad stock 60a65. Savannah bonds 80.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Pork—Hog gross, per cwt. land.

Lard—Tierces, 9a10c.

Dried Fruit—Peaches unpeeled in Sept; peaches unpeeled in sack; apples peeled 6a8c.

Butter—30a35.

Beeswax—27a30.

Rags—2½a3c.

Feathers—55a75.

Eggs—We quote at 18a20.

Poultry—Full dressed chickens 12½; do. turkeys 15c per pound; turkeys 75a$1 25.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—$1 02a1 05.

Meal—$1 05.

Grits—$2 80a7.

Bran—Wheat—$10 per bbl.

Wheat—white $1 25a$1 45; amber $1 30; red $1 20a1 25.

Oats—mixed 50; white 55; black 58.

Hay—$1 60; clover $1 40; T[illegible]

Flour—fancy $7 50a7 75; extra family $6a$6 25; family $5 50a5 75; extra $5a5 25; superfine $4 50.

Bacon—clear rib sides none; clear sides none.

Bulk Meat—clear rib sides 11; long clear sides none; clear sides 11½; shoulders 8a8½; hams 12½.

Lard—tierces 15a16; cans 17.

Hams—sugar-cured, old canvassed 14a14½; new uncanvassed 13a13½.

Bagging—gunny 11½; domestic 2 lb. 12½; 2¼ lb. 18; 2½ lb. 18; 3 lb. 18½; Borneo 13½; Kentucky 12½; Anna wakes 25a37.

Ties—$1 75.

Spices—pepper 28; ginger 18; alspice 20; nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.

Salt—Virginia $3 00; Liverpool $1 75.

Mackerel—No. 1 bbls $17 50; ½ bbls $7 75; kits $1 75. No. 2 bbls. $14 00; ½ bbls $8 00; kits $1 60. No. 3 bbls. full weight, $11 00; ½ bbls. $6 50; kits $1 25. Family, bbls $14; ½ bbls $6 50; kits $1 25.

Vinegar—24a40.

Sugar—crushed 12½; powdered 12½; granulated 12½; A 11½; extra C 11; white extra C 11½; yellow C 10a10½; Demerara 11½; New Orleans 9¾a11; do. prime 10a10½; fair 9½.

Coffee—Rio 23½a24; LaGuira 26; Java 38. Moiassses—bbls. 44; tierces 42; hkds 41.

Syrups—New York 50a75; New Orleans 65a75.

Soap—5¼a10½; poor man's $3 25.

Starch—6½

Rice—12½a 8½; tierces 8½.

Soda—kegs 6½; assorted papers 7½.

Crackers—C soda 6½a6c; A soda 9½a7½; butter 5a7; picnic 8a7½; oyster 6a8; milk 9½a12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 10a12; sugar 8½a10; C cream 8½a10; lemon cream 9½a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 13a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made ten-cakes 12½a13; hand-made scalloped sugar cakes 10a13; spice cakes 10a12; ginger snaps 9a12; ginger bread 8a9.

Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 50a3 75; fancy 18a35.

Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oysters, per dozen $1; 2 lb oysters, per doz. $3a4 00; sardines, per case, $17 00a17 50; salmon, per dozen $3 50; lobsters, per dozen $3 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 50a1 75; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a3 75; pineapples $2 50a3 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25a2 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. $3a3 25; condensed milk 1 lb $3a3 25.

Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a3; qts per case $3a3 25; half pts $4 50a5; qts, half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $6 50a8; English pickles, pts $4 25a5; Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 35; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.

Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25a2 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a2 50.

Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.

Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per box, $3 50.

Teas—Oolong 75a$1; imperial 75a$1; gunpowder 75a$1.

Cheese—State dairy 15a16; factory 17a17½; fancy cream 18.

Irish Potatoes—Early rose, choice northern $4 25; russets, western $3 40a3 50.

Onions—silver skin, very choice $4 75a5; red $4 75a5.

Apples—choice to fancy $3a5 50.

Oranges—Louisiana, each 3½a4½.

Lemons—per box $8a10.

Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.

Currants—per lb. 10a12½.

Citron—Leghorn, per lb 50a55; English clb 45a50.

Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new crop 17½.

Dates—In 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15

Prunes—in bbls, per lb 14a15.

Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25½a27½; pecan nuts 11a15; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17½.

Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $2; Wilmington fancy per lb 8½a9.

Sundries—Dried herring 6a7½; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.

Wood Ware—2 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $8 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $9 50; 2 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $2 50a3 00; well buckets $6a6 50; painted tubs, 8 in nest, $3 65a3 75; No. 18 sieves per doz. $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 75a4 50; matches, parlor per gross $3 25; ball boxes per doz $3 00.

Lime—40a50; hydraulic $1 50.

Cement—$2a2 50.

Concentrated Lye, per case, $8 50; potash, per case, $5 00.

Copperas—4c.

Kerosene Oil—18a30.

Blacking—35a70

Candles—12½.

Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50

Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.

Nails—20d, 12c, 10d, $4 00. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.

Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.

Shot—drop, per bag, $2 40; buck, per bag, $3 75.

Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11a13 50; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' $14 50a15; horse and mule shoes 7½; horse shoe nails 30a33. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes ½ in. to 4 in. flat, and ¼ to 2 in. round, 3c per lb. by carload, 3c; less than a carload 3¼ to 3½ c. sundry sizes per lb. by carload 3½a3c; less than carload 3¾a4c.

Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 25½a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.

Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.

Yarn—$1 30.

Seeds—Clover $8; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3a3 50; blue grass $2 25; herd's grass 2 50; Hungarian millet $2

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15c; chuck 12½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 14c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a2½. Waste paper—Buying prices 1c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices 1c. Old Copper—Buying prices 12½a15. Wine—Paper, selling price per lb., 25; Jute 4a25; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a50.

Carpets.

Hartford carpet company, extra 3-ply $1 45; special 3-ply $1 40; superfine $1 25a1 40; extra S ——; medium superfine 95c; body Brussels, 5-frame $2; extry $1 25a$1 50; hemp, medium, 36-inch 35; extra 32c; matting straw, white 25a50c; jack 40a55c; oil cloth, 6 to 12 feet wide 75c a $1 50; 18 feet wide $1 50a2.

Tobacco

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 48a50; do., 11-in old 50a55; medium, 11-in old 58a62½; good 11-in old 65a75; fine 11-in, old 75a85; bright navys 60a65; bright qrs. 12 in 60a65; good 70a75; fine 85a90; 12-inch pounds, good 75a80; very fine, Gravely $1; fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per lb. $1 10, Log Cabin $1 10; Spencer's Calhoun $1 25; Stultz & Burnett AAAA 98a$1.

Smoking—Durham, per pound 60a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50; The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60; Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Carrice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 25 to $1 90, 80 per cent., $1 00, white Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 25 to $2 50; Bourbon from $1 25 to $5; proof rye $1 25 to $5; apple brandy $2 25 to $2 50; peach brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 25 to $1 75; cognac from $1 50 to $3; pure imported from $3 to $12; domestic $1 50a3; Jamaica rum $3 50a4 50; pure cherry brandy from 1 25 to $1 50; gin from $1 50 to $2 50; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 6 50; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 28; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 50; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $3 00a3 50; Japan varnish per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per gal, $3 50a5 00; white lead, per lb, 9½a14; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a5 00; gum assafoetida 40a50; acid, sulphuric, carboy 11-20; petro oil, per gal, 38a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 05; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $1 10; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal, oil, per gal, 75a$1 00; kerosene oil, per gal, $1a1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 18a1 20; tanners

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 24c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 20c; Biddeford A 18½c; A A 17c; A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 22½c; A C A 30 inch 23c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phœnix 4-4 26c; 33 in. 24.

Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 12 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville A 11 to 12c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c.; Laconia 11½c; Naumkeag Sateen 13½c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 10½c; Trion factory 14½c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14; 6 oz 12½.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 6½; Lonsdale 7c; Masonville 7c; S S & Sons 7c; Garner 6½c; high colors 7c.

Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 6½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 35c; Cuba 20c; Fairfax 18c; Gulf mill 22½c; Hillside 10c; Pacific R. R. 87½c; Preferred Doeskin 37½c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 22; Port Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 23½; West Lake 28½c.

Dress Goods—corded alpacas 22½c; 3-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balermo stripes 22.

Linseys—12½a20c.

Flannels—white 22½a40; red 20a40; shaker 25a50.

PRINTS—Amoskeag 7½c; Arnold's specialty 10; Albion 9; Augusta 8½; Bedford 7½a 8½; Conestoga 8½a9; Dunnell's 8½; Gardner's 8½; Hartel's 8½; Sprague 8½a9; Gloucester 8½a9; Simpson's black 8½; Simpson's grays 8½; American 8½a9; Freeman's side bands 8; Allen's 8½a9.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

REPORTS having been circulated to the effect that Mr. J. E. OWENS had sold his proprietary interest in the National Hotel, he avails himself of this medium to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he is still the proprietor of the National Hotel, in Atlanta, Georgia, and intends to remain so. He would be pleased to meet his former many new ones as may de[illegible] home. dec9—dtf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FEBRUARY.

CONSUMPTIVES, TAKE NOTICE.—Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

feb2—deod1m

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.
Goes into effect Sunday, Jan. 10th, 1875.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrive Kingston	11 30 a m
Arrive Dalton	1 40 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	3 50 p m
Leave Chattanooga	5 15 a m
Arrive Dalton	7 25 a m
Arrive Kingston	9 32 a m
Arrive Atlanta	12 35 p m

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	9 35 p m
Arrive Kingston	12 31 a m
Arrive Dalton	2 36 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	4 45 a m
Leave Chattanooga	4 00 p m
Arrive Dalton	5 42 p m
Arrive Kingston	7 28 p m
Arrive Atlanta	10 15 p m

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	3 30 p m
Arrive Marietta	5 08 p m
Arrive Cartersville	7 17 p m
Arrive Kingston	8 21 p m
Arrive Dalton	11 55 p m
Leave Dalton	1 15 a m
Arrive Kingston	4 35 a m
Arrive Cartersville	8 31 a m
Arrive Marietta	8 06 a m
Arrive Atlanta	9 50 a m

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line R. R.
Daily Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 51 p m
Arrives at Charlotte	8 06 a m
Leaves Charlotte	6 12 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 18 p m

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	7 09 a m
Arrives at Charlotte	2 00 a m
Leaves Charlotte	9 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 12 p m

Toccoa Accommodation Train.

Leaves Toccoa	3 45 a m
Arrives at Toccoa	8 27 p m
Leaves Atlanta	3 18 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 00 a m

Georgia Railroad.
Night Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 15 p m
Leaves Atlanta	10 30 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	6 25 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 a m

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	4 40 a m
Leaves Atlanta	7 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 45 p m
Arrives at Augusta	3 30 p m

Covington Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00 p m
Leaves Covington	5 50 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	8 15 a m
Arrives at Covington	7 30 p m

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	9 40 p m
Leaves West Point	1 40 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 42 p m
Arrives at West Point	2 07 a m

Central Railroad—Atlanta Division.
Night Passenger and Freight Train.

Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 35 a m
Leaves Macon	8 10 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	4 40 a m

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	1 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 30 p m
Leaves Macon	9 06 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 55 p m

On and after this date trains will not stop at West End.

☞ Central Railroad time 12 minutes ahead of Atlanta time.

Southwestern Railroad.
Eufaula Daily Mail Train.

Leaves Macon	9 05 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	5 40 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 25 p m
Leaves Eufaula	8 50 a m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 p m
Leaves Albany	10 47 a m

Connects with the Albany Train at Smithville, and the Fort Gaines train at Cuthbert daily, except Sunday.

Albany Train connects with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Trains at Albany, and will run to Arlington on Blakely Extension Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Eufaula Night Freight and Accommodation Train.

Leaves Macon	9 10 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula	7 25 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m

Columbus Mail Train.

Leaves Macon	7 17 p m
Arrives at Columbus	12 45 a m
Leaves Columbus	2 30 p m
Arrives at Macon	7 25 p m

Making close connection with Western Railroad at Columbus for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Columbus Day Freight and Accommodation Train.

Leaves Macon	9 20 a m
Arrives at Columbus	6 35 p m
Leaves Columbus	5 00 a m
Arrives at Macon	3 00 p m

Central Railroad.
Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Savannah	8 45 a m
Arrives in Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon	7 15 a m
Arrives in Savannah	5 25 p m

Night Freight and Passenger.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives in Macon	8 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives in Savannah	7 15 a m

Millen Branch.

Leaves Augusta	9 50 a m
Arrives in Millen	12 40 p m
Leaves Millen	1 10 p m
Arrives in Augusta	4 00 p m

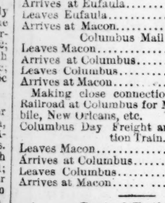
MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

DR. W. M. MARVIN,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that he has opened a Dispensary in Austell Block, where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Wakefulness, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Goitre, Neuralgia, Tumors, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases where it is required. The Doctor is permanently located and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as I treat all curable diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Dispensary and consultation room No. 20 Decatur street. Office hours from 9 A. M. 7 P. M. feb19—d&wlv



None Genuine except this Brand is on the Barrel. A. C. LADD, Agent,
oct18—dtf No. 9 Broad St., Atlanta

LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Spring term of this old and well known institution, under the Presidency of Rev. J. R. Mayson, (formerly President of the Atlanta Female Institute) will open on the first Monday in February, 1875. Board, (including fuel and lights) and literary tuition in College classes will be furnished at $110 00 per term of 20 weeks. For further particulars address the President, LaGrange, Ga.
A. E. COX, Secretary Board of Trustees.
jan8—dsun&wd&w3m

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BONE DUST, per ton.....$35 00
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Sulphate of Lime, per ton.....20 00
Chloride of Sodium, per ton.....25 00
All Combined, per ton.....30 00
Garden Phosphate.....20 00
JNO. M. C. REID, Manufacturer of Bone Dust, Oil Meal and Dealer in Agricultural Salts Atlanta, Ga. feb10—d3m

To Printers.

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jan26—dtf W. A. HEMPHILL & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.

DR. CALHOUN'S LIVER PILLS.

I AM engaged in the manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last 35 years, and has taken precedence over all other Family preparations by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supercede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 20 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incidental to this climate. With but few exceptions they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say during that long period not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.

I am now prepared to fill orders from druggists, merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. There is no type of *FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUSNESS* and *SICK HEADACHE*, or other diseases of a Southern climate, but yield readily to this preparation.

For sale by all druggists.

Price 50 cents a box.

None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. C. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun. Address N. C. WILLIAMS,
Post-office Box 340, Atlanta, Ga.
Manufactory No. 118, corner Washington and Peters sts., Atlanta, Ga. may14-dtf

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Cures all Private Diseases without the use of mercury. Charges reasonable. Guarantees to cure all forms of "spermatorrhœa," or "seminal weakness" in from 2 to 7 weeks time. Office No. 619 North Fifth Street, bet. Wash'ington ave. & Green, St. Louis, Mo. Established in St. Louis in 1857.

☞ Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases," which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, etc., of "Spermatorrhœa," or "Seminal Weakness" Syphilis and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE in sealed Envelope.
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Houston, Galveston,
Hempstead, Brenham,
Columbia, Austin,
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Eastern, Central, Western & Southern
TEXAS!

SEND for a GUIDE AND MAP of the route, which will be sent free, by addressing the General Ticket Agent International and Great Northern Railroad, HOUSTON, TEXAS.
jan5—wly-n-r-m

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Atlanta and Augusta

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RUNNING A DOUBLE
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CONNECTIONS by this line are most certain and sure at all seasons.

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On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

Conductors on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The quickest time and sure connection made by this route.

Passengers can purchase through tickets and have their baggage checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, by four different routes, via Augusta, Kingsville and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta
As any other Route.

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On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this Route.

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SPLENDID LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

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Offer every inducement to Passengers, with tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

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S. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent
A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—tf

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA DIVISION,
Central R. R. and Banking Co. of Georgia,
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 10, 1874.

Change of Schedule.

ON and after Thursday, December 10, 1874, the trains between Atlanta and Carrolton will run as follows:

	Arrive.	Leave.
Carrolton		7 45 a m
Whitesburg	8 45 a m	8 55 a m
Sargents	9 15 a m	9 17 a m
Newman	9 37 a m	9 52 a m
Sharpsburg	10 27 a m	10 29 a m
Turin	10 34 a m	10 37 a m
Senoia	10 57 a m	11 07 a m
Brooksville	11 32 a m	11 42 a m
Griffin	12 22 p m	12 36
Atlanta	2 55 p m	

RETURNING.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Atlanta		1 00 p m
Griffin	3 15 p m	3 25 p m
Brooksville	4 00 p m	4 05 p m
Senoia	4 35 p m	4 45 p m
Turin	5 05 p m	5 07 p m
Sharpsburg	5 12 p m	5 14 p m
Newnan	5 49 p m	6 04 p m
Sargents	6 24 p m	6 26 p m
Whitesburg	6 46 p m	6 51 p m
Carrollton	7 51 p m	

A. J. WHITE, Pres. and Supt.,
S. G. and N. A. R. R.
G. J. FOREACRE, Supt,
C. R. R. (A. D.)
dec11—dtf

Memphis and Charleston R. R.

MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 15, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. AKERS having resigned as agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Atlanta, Mr. T. G. GARRETT has been appointed as his successor.

Planters and others desiring information in regard to transportation of hands from that section, may get reliable information by calling on or addressing

T. G. GARRETT,
Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
W. J. EGES,
General Superintendent. oct18-dtf

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Patent Champion Safes,

Established more than a third of a Century.

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ALSO, TWO HUNDRED SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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feb9—deod3m

CLARKE & BURCKHARDT

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Grape Vines and Fruit Trees

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Covington, Ga., February 9—d10t
☞ Herald copy.

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